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S. WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 26-17 (79-63). Tomorrow: variable, ...ty. (82-63). Yesterday's temp. 27-18 ... LONDON: Fair. Temp. 26-19 (82-66). ...fair. Yesterday's temp. 27-17 (81-63). ...Smooth. ROME: Fair. Temp. 32-22 ... EW YORK: Fair. Temp. 31-18 (88-66). ...'s temp. 30-20 (86-68). ...TIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	2.25
Belgium	50 F. Fr.	Luxembourg	50 L. Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D. Kr.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Fins.
Finland	2.70 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N. Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	30 Ptas.
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Iran	35 Rials	Turkey	T. £2
Italy	300 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50 c.
Israel	I.£ 3.00	Yugoslavia	9 D.

3,775

...S. Trade Surplus ...or June Reached ...ecord $1.7 Billion

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

...SHINGTON July 28 (NYT).—The nation's foreign trade ...its biggest surplus on record last month as imports continued ...t the deep recession in the U.S. economy, the Commerce ...ent reported today.

...slowdown in imports has affected oil as well as other prod... ...ll imports last month were the lowest for any month since ...t year after prices were increased sharply by the exporting ... The surplus of exports over imports last month was $1.7 billion. This was not only a *record but marked the fifth* consecutive month of trade surplus despite the continued high price of each barrel of oil imported.

Budget Deficit

[Meanwhile, James Lynn, director of the Office of Management and Budget, said final figures on this year's federal budget place the deficit for the year at $44.2 billion, compared with the small deficit of $3.5 billion in the last fiscal year, AP reported.

[Mr. Lynn also said at a news briefing that the deficit for the next fiscal year will exceed the $60-billion limit proposed by President Ford if Congress fails to reduce some expenditures within the next few weeks.]

Exports rose a little last month and have generally held up well this year in the face of a global recession. But the real reason for the sharply improved trade figures is the drop in imports, both oil and nonoil.

In the first half of this year, compared with the last half of last year, oil imports were down by $2.3 billion and all other imports were off by $4.7 billion.

Secretary of Commerce Rogers Morton warned in a statement that "imports can be expected to increase substantially as the U.S. domestic economic recovery gathers strength."

Caution Is Urged

While he called the recent trade figures "encouraging," he added that "optimism on the trade outlook should be tempered with recognition of the many special factors involved in the huge trade surplus in the first half of 1975."

He also cautioned that "there is nothing in the trade figures to indicate any major change in our basic position of dependence on foreign-produced petroleum."

A part of the decline in oil imports, officials said, was a reaction to the huge inventory buildup by the oil companies last year after the oil embargo was lifted.

Last month oil imports were 118.2 million barrels, the lowest for any month last year or this year. Of the total, however, the proportion from Arab countries has been rising, mainly because Canada has been cuting exports to the United States.

Total exports last month were $8.69 billion, up 6.7 per cent from May, but below the monthly average for the first quarter. Imports were $6.95 billion, the lowest for any month since January of last year.

For the first half of the year, the nation ran an export surplus at an annual rate of more than $10 billion, far above any full year on record.

...in's Party ...proves New ...ociations

...lejects 1 of 2 ...ing for Status

...ID, July 28 (AP).— ...only legal political or... ...n, the National Move... ...proved today the forma... "political associations" ...n contest national and ...ections but unanimously ...one of the first two as... ...s that applied for ...on.

...e a declaration by the ...Movement's secretary- ...José Solis Ruiz, of an ...r policy to other asso... ...the movement's Na... ...Council turned down an ...ion by Diego Marquez ...and 20 associates to ...new Spanish Falange.

...ers said that Mr. Mar... ...orrillo was known to ...to the progressive wing ...Falange.

...other association, unan... ...approved, was the Union ...Spanish People formed by ...Ameijide Montenegro.

...xtension of Cortes

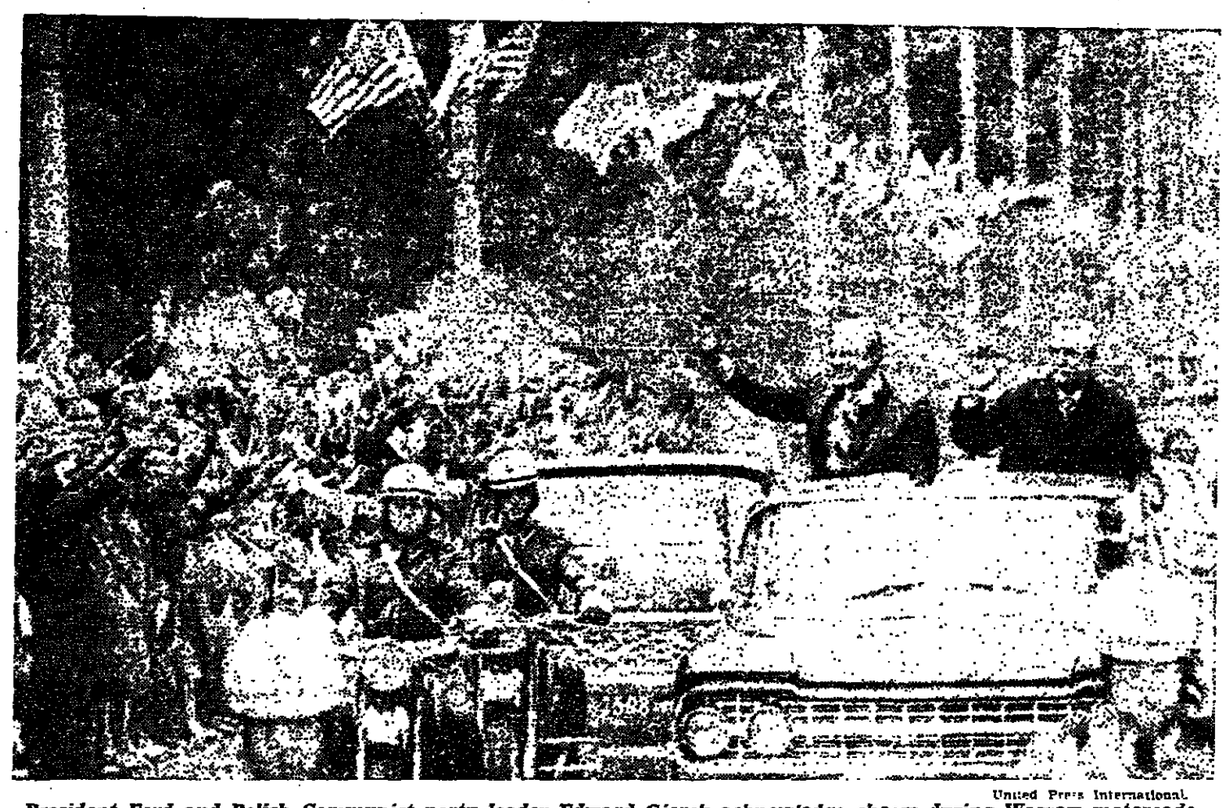
...ic of the current Spanish ...due to expire in ...er, is expected to be ex... ...to March to allow the ...sociations time to or... ...so that they may contest ...ve elections.

...speech to the council. Mr. ...iz said that the regime ...Francisco Franco was ...o pluralism conditioned ..."the acceptance of the ...id fiexible fundamental ...es of the movement." He ...at it would accept all ...which "truly wish for ...social justice, culture, ...administration and good ...ent."

...were no longer con... ...es and reformers in the ...nt, he said. "Today, we ...reformists."

...lbao, meanwhile, the car ...asque Catholic priest was ...up and bombs exploded ...bars in Amorebieta, near ...early today, but no cas... ...were reported.

...e sources said that it was ...commandos of the right... ...nization of "Cristo Rey," ...re fighting the illegal ...a Basque organization ...ere responsible.



United Press International.

President Ford and Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek acknowledge cheers during Warsaw motorcade.

Ford Greeted In Warsaw by Large Crowds

By James M. Naughton

WARSAW, July 28 (NYT).—Huge crowds of Poles greeted President Ford today as he proclaimed "Long live Poland" in their native tongue.

"Niech Zyje Polska," the President declared to a crowd at Okecie Airport and a Polish television audience on his arrival for a visit that served as a prelude to the European security summit meeting, which begins Wednesday in Helsinki. Police estimated generously that *250,000 or more persons* lined the streets of Warsaw to welcome Mr. Ford. Edward Gierek, the Communist party leader, lavished praise on Mr. Ford as a partner in the search for world harmony. The two leaders issued a joint statement reaffirming their commitment to pursue military—not merely political—détente in Europe.

The President rode and walked through parts of the Polish capital rebuilt from the ruins of World War II, sampled a Polish-grown pear and placed a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Victory Square as he undertook a visit that was largely symbolic.

The crowds in Warsaw, it was generally agreed, were polite but undemonstrative, showing little of the enthusiasm displayed during former President Richard Nixon's visit three years ago. White House aides said that the restraint was an indication of the benefits of détente, under which Poles have achieved a better standard of living.

No 'Burning Issues'

Although Mr. Ford met privately for nearly two hours with Mr. Gierek, U.S. officials acknowledged that there were no "burning issues" outstanding and that cooperative agreements signed when Mr. Gierek visited Washington last October left little opportunity to "break new ground."

Officials accompanying President and Mrs. Ford on their firenation journey across Europe characterized the stop in Poland, and later visits to Romania and Yugoslavia, as opportunities to give visible encouragement to the three East European nations that have been the most independent of Moscow.

The President's appearance in Warsaw also created an occasion for Mr. Ford to assert that the European *security agreement to* be signed by him and 34 other heads of state in Helsinki is a positive step toward international harmony. Domestic critics, including some in Congress, have urged Mr. Ford not to agree to the security charter, and have put the President on the defensive.

Thus the communiqué the two leaders signed with a flourish over champagne in the Polish parliament building referred to the Helsinki summit session as "a genuine and strong stimulus for positively shaping relations" between East and West.

But Mr. Gierek, whose country has historically been a corridor overrun by armies from East and West, and Mr. Ford went on in the joint statement to declare that "efforts to strengthen political détente in Europe *should be supplemented by a process* of military détente."

Force Reductions

They said that they would try to seek progress in the negotiations, thus far unproductive, at Vienna on a mutual, balanced reduction of military forces of both *the Atlantic Alliance and the* Warsaw Pact nations.

Mr. Ford's wife, Betty, did not attend either the luncheon given for the President by the Polish leaders or a formal dinner tonight given by Mr. Ford. Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, insisted that Mrs. Ford, who underwent a radical mastectomy last September, was only tired from jet lag and long days of social engagements since Saturday in Bonn, where the Fords began their visit to Europe.

Turks Expect Some Bases To Stay Shut

End of U.S. Embargo May Not Heal Rift

ANKARA, July 28 (NYT).—*Some U.S. bases in Turkey will* remain permanently closed even if Congress lifts the embargo on *arms shipments to Ankara*, according to senior Turkish officials here.

The officials believe that it would be politically impossible for any Turkish government to renew the relationship with the United States that existed before last Friday, when Turkey announced that it was taking control of all U.S. bases here and suspending all activity not related to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"It was easy to close the bases but it would be very difficult to make them operational again; that's why we waited six months before we acted," said an official known for his pro-U.S. views. "The damage has been done. No government would dare move against the pressure of public opinion."

"Once something like this starts," added another official, "you become the victim of events."

Washington Differs

[In Washington, the State Department challenged Turkey's contention that the 1969 U.S.-Turkish defense agreements had lost their validity because of the House vote, the Associated Press reported.

["In our view, the 1969 agreement remains in effect until [it is] renegotiated," Robert Anderson, the department spokesman, said. He confirmed that all U.S. activities on the bases in Turkey have been suspended in accordance with the Turkish government's request. The request was handed to William MacComber, the U.S. ambassador to Ankara, on Friday. The diplomat, after consultations with Washington, *gave orders to U.S. personnel* manning the bases to suspend their activities, Mr. Anderson said.]

Cyprus Issue

Turkey acted the day after the House of Representatives upheld the arms embargo, which was first imposed last February. Supporters of the ban say that Turkey illegally used U.S. arms to invade Cyprus and must be pressured into making concessions on the island.

The United States maintains 27 bases here but the most important ones monitor a wide range of Soviet activities through sophisticated electronic equipment. All that equipment was shut down during the weekend.

U.S. sources here indicated that most of the data collected from the Turkish listening posts could be gathered in other ways, although not as efficiently or completely, and some information cannot be duplicated at all, the sources said.

By tomorrow morning the 12 major bases will be under the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Gonçalves Prepares to Name Cabinet in Lisbon

Soares Issues Plan to Establish Popular Rule

LISBON, July 28 (AP).—Portugal's Socialist party presented today concrete details of its proposed "government of national salvation," which it described as the only way out of the present political crisis.

In a news conference, party leader *Mario Soares* repeated his charge that Portugal's economic, political and social crisis has cut off the military rulers from popular support and is leading the country toward international isolation and chaos.

As Mr. Soares spoke the left-leaning Premier, Gen. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, was preparing to announce a new cabinet. The *last cabinet—the fourth since the* military overthrew the former rightist regime 15 months ago—was made unworkable 10 days ago when the Socialists and moderate Popular Democratic party withdrew, alleging that the country was headed toward a Marxist dictatorship.

Technically, the old government is still on the job, although not all the Cabinet officers were in their offices.

But with real authority in the hands of three generals—Gen. Gonçalves; the President, Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes, and security chief, Brig. Otelo de Carvalho—the new government, whenever it is formed, will be responsible only for carrying out the junta's policies, not making them.

Mr. Soares said that the military must respect "the will of the people as *clearly demonstrated in* the elections"—when the Socialists and the Popular Democrats won nearly two-thirds of the vote for a constituent assembly—"because this is the indispensable condition for rapid re-establishment of a climate of confidence capable of disarming possible [reactionary] opposition."

Mr. Soares and the Socialists *asked for a military man to lead* the new government, "one who merits the confidence of the political forces and can rally popular support." While rejecting Premier Gonçalves, the Socialists did not specifically call on President Costa Gomes, as they had before, to be this new leader.

[President Costa Gomes today delayed his departure for Helsinki to attend the European summit conference until Thursday, an official spokesman said, *according to Reuters.*]

Communists Welcome

Mr. Soares said that basic conditions for this government of national salvation—in which the Communists would be welcome despite their alleged drive for power—would be guarantees for democracy. Although attacking the Communists, he said that they could collaborate for the *national good* if they wished to put aside their totalitarian ways and be more realistic.

The Socialists announced that they would also soon present a plan for the economy, which the government has acknowledged to be the leading national problem.

The Socialists asked for a number of conditions, most of which would erode Communist power:

- "Pluralism in the news media," currently dominated by the Communists and extreme leftists. The Socialists proposed military commissions to guarantee fair treatment and equal time for the different parties proportional to their popular support.

The Socialists also demanded that their newspaper, Republica, seized by leftist printers be returned and that the Catholic Church's radio station, seized in a similar case, also be given back to the church.

- The quick trial of political prisoners, no matter what their politics.
- *A public investigation* of the Communist-dominated committee to eliminate the former regime's secret police and the burning of files on old anti-regime activists. The files are allegedly controlled by the Communists for use against their political foes.
- The limitation of the power and scope of the military-proposed "popular assemblies" and popular government which the civilian parties see as a threat to parliamentary democracy. In addition, *the Socialists demanded* that armed political groups be disbanded.
- An end to trade union domination by the Communist-aligned Intersindical central union, which the Socialists charged, was illegal and nonrepresentative.
- Direct secret elections in local and city government for positions usurped by the Communist front soon after the revolution.

The Socialists said that the government of national salvation must be a coalition government and that the Armed Forces Movement which guarantees it must be nonpartisan.

United Press International.

George Papadopoulos addresses Athens court yesterday as other defendants sit behind him—(from left) Nicholas Makarezos, Stylianos Patakos and Gregorios Spantidakis.

Trial Recesses After Lawyers for 16 Quit

Papadopoulos Admits Plot, Asks Sentence

ATHENS, July 28 (AP).—The trial of 21 former army officers charged with staging the 1967 coup here opened on a stormy note today when defense lawyers for 16 defendants withdrew and ex-dictator George Papadopoulos refused to have a lawyer represent him, in effect throwing himself upon the mercy of the court.

Mr. Papadopoulos, who was an artillery colonel at the time of the coup, told the court: "In order to clear up any doubts, I state once and for all: I was the leader of the revolution. I decided its execution . . . I therefore assume total responsibility for the revolution and those men who joined me. I now only await the court's decision."

In rejecting the services of any attorney, he declared: "I forbid anybody to speak in my defense *or participate* in any legal procedure in this court surrounding my person."

Defense lawyers for 16 of the accused, including Mr. Papadopoulos, said that it was futile to *continue since the court could* only find the defendants guilty.

Lawyers' Statement

A joint statement by the lawyers—read in the criminal court—said: "The judges had no other choice but to abide by a decision reached by parliament last January declaring the 1967 military take-over as a coup instead of a revolution creating its own legal basis."

The statement added: "Therefore, the court is bound by parliament's decision and cannot find the accused innocent. All that remains is the sentence."

One of four lawyers remaining was appointed to represent the 16 defendants.

Without calling a witness, the court recessed until Wednesday to examine the situation in light of the new developments.

The public prosecutor later declared that he would sue the defense lawyers who quit for "insulting authority and justice."

One by one, all of the defendants told the five-member court that they were aware of the charges against them but they did not accept them. They are charged with high treason and insurrection and could receive the death sentence if found guilty.

The trial is running concurrently with one trying 24 army (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

...rd Heeds Congress Foes ...14 Missile Units for Jordan

By Bernard Gwertzman

...HINGTON, July 28 (NYT). ...Ford administration sus... ...plans today to sell 14 bat... ...of Hawk anti-aircraft mis... ...Jordan. There has been ...of congressional criticism ...project. ...hat amounted to another ...foreign-policy setback for ...administration in Congress, ...hite House and State De... ...nt informed key legislators ...orning that the adminis... ...was formally withdrawing ...posal to sell Jordan $260 ...worth of the Hawk mis...

...e proposal will be sub... ...to Congress for action in ...ber, after next month's ...sional recess. It was as... ...that the new proposal ...be for the sale of substan... ...fewer Hawk missile bat... ...thereby meeting the criti... ...Congress that the 14 bat... ...with six launchers to a ...would give Jordan an ...ve capability against Israel.

Hussein's Alternative

...ments of the projected ...ad informed the admin... ...n that they were willing ...ow the sale of six Hawk ...es for Jordan's air defenses. ...ing Hussein of Jordan last ...ruled out such a compro... ...asserting that he wanted ...batteries or none at all. ...said that, if he were refused ...4 batteries, he would look ...Soviet Union or Western ...e for different systems. ...Arabia had already agreed ...ance the purchases.

The administration, under a law passed in the last Congress, is required to inform Congress of any arms deals in excess of $25 million. Congress was notified of the original plans for the Jordan sale and had 20 days to pass a resolution killing the transaction.

Within hours of notification on July 11 of the proposed Hawk sale and an accompanying sale for $90 million of 100 Vulcan rapid-fire anti-aircraft guns, Sen. Clifford Case, R.-N. J., introduced a bill to kill the sale. A similar measure was introduced in the House by Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y.

Defeat Loomed

The Israeli government *expressed concern about the size of* the Hawk missile sale and privately complained that Israeli officials had been misled by the administration into thinking the total sale would be only for $100 million, not the $350 million actually contemplated.

As a result of intensive lobbying by the American Israel Public Affairs Committee and other Zionist groups, it was evident today that if the administration had gone through with the plan to sell the 14 Hawk batteries, both houses would have killed the deal.

Today's decision by the administration, announced by Sen. Case at a news conference, does not affect the sale of the Vulcan guns, which will be implemented, or of 300 shoulder-fired Redeye anti-aircraft missiles worth about $4 million.

Helsinki Says Summit Problems Are Solved

By James Goldsborough

HELSINKI, July 28 (IHT).—Finland claims to have solved its main problems—security, protocol and accommodations—for the 35-nation security conference that opens here Wednesday, but there still are doubts.

"Sometimes I say to myself that if anything goes wrong they will fire us all," a Foreign Ministry official said. "But if they do there will be no more Foreign Ministry for we're all involved in this somehow."

The security problems for the summit meeting are staggering: *35 chiefs of government from* Europe and North America will be arriving one after another tomorrow and will spend three days in one building. The Finns say that 10,000 persons will be involved *in taking care of the chiefs of* state. Already, the streets are lined with edgy policemen and raw army recruits who were brought to the capital from the provinces.

Starting Wednesday morning, Mannerheimvaegen, the main street, will be closed to traffic, with even streetcars being rerouted. "There will be some inconvenience, a few traffic jams," said Jaakko Bergqvist, the chief press officer of the conference. "But aside from some irate letters to local editors, I think the people are enthusiastic, even if they won't get to see many of the big shots except on television."

Urho Kekkonen, Finland's President, will spend tomorrow at the airport greeting arriving chiefs of state. An exception will be *Soviet party leader Leonid* Brezhnev, who will arrive by train from Moscow. Asked how Mr. Kekkonen can be at the train station when he has to be at the airport, an observer remarked, "He'll be there." An official said "It's typical of the Russians though; they don't know what time their train gets in."

The summit meeting concludes two years of painstaking negotiations on security and cooperation in Europe. Following statements from each delegation, the 35 leaders will sign on Friday what is called the "final act" of the conference, pledging their governments to the provisions of the document.

The problems for the Finns have been increased by the fact that there are no precedents for *this meeting. The Congress of* Vienna in 1814 is usually cited, but there were only 32 excellencies *there, most of them minor* German princes. "There has never been anything on this scale," said Mr. Bergqvist of the Foreign Ministry. "And there won't be again, at least not while we're alive."

All the nations of Europe, except Albania, will be represented here, along with the United States and Canada. Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus—against whom the Turks plan a protest—arrived tonight. But the real parade starts at noon tomorrow with the Bulgarians, then Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, and on through *French President Valery Giscard* (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Dublin Economist Reports

Buoyant Irish Take to Role In EEC 'Like Ducks to Water'

By Bernard Weinraub

DUBLIN, July 28 (NYT).—For the first time in its troubled history, Ireland is firmly convinced that it is emerging from Britain's shadow into an independent and somewhat iconoclastic role in Europe.

The vehicle, and symbol, of Ireland's buoyancy is the European Economic Community, which the Irish enthusiastically joined three years ago. As one of the nine members of the Common Market, the island of 3 million is undergoing quiet but pronounced psychological and economic changes.

"Relations with Britain have altered considerably," said Foreign Minister Garret FitzGerald. "For the first time in our history we're in a position of sufficient equality with Britain and the rest of Europe."

"The vote to join the Common Market was the completion of our becoming independent," he said forcefully. "Our national inferiority complex has lifted. The psychological effect has been quite great."

Jack Lynch, the former prime minister, observed in an interview: "We were completely vulnerable to the English economy for years. So little was known about us. We were regarded as a rump state; people outside didn't see any separate entity from the British. Now they do."

A youthful government economist said exuberantly: "We have effectively and finally freed ourselves from British domination. For the first time we're looking outward, we're sending trade delegations to the Middle East and Europe; we're opening up diplomatic missions. We've taken to Europe like ducks to water."

Since the 12th century, the political and economic fortunes of Ireland and Britain have been intertwined. Britain traditionally served as the main market for cheap Irish farm exports and Irish emigrant labor, and maintained Ireland for almost 700 years as a subordinate part of the British political system.

At this point, however, Ireland remains economically stricken. Unemployment hovers around 9 per cent, the worst in the Common Market. Inflation has accelerated to 24 per cent, slightly less than Britain. The increase in industrial production and investment during the last year has been marginal.

External Forces

"We are largely at the mercy of external forces," Prime Minister Liam Cosgrave said last week. "It is what is happening in Europe and in the outside world that determines our growth rate."

Nevertheless, politicians in and out of government, economists, civil servants and journalists are exultant about the link to the Common Market, which was psychologically cemented when Irish ministers took their first turn to chair the EEC meetings at Dublin Castle from January to June. The castle itself was the symbol of British ascendancy.

Despite Ireland's economic problems, officials are buoyant. Natural gas and oil explorations have begun off the south and west coasts and there have been zinc and lead finds in County Meade. Foreign investment—largely from the United States, Britain, Germany and the Netherlands—has reached more than $660 million in the last 15 years. Emigration has been reduced to a trickle, the first time in 100 years.

The mood of optimism is, nonetheless, tempered by Northern Ireland, where a conflict rages that could doom the economic and even political prospects of the Irish Republic, officials say privately.

An official said quietly: "It can change the country in ways we can't foresee. There's tremendous complacency about Northern Ireland. Most people wish it weren't there. There's enormous reluctance to face the prospect of civil war and the spillover into the Republic. All the glamorous European connection can go up in a puff of smoke."

Turks Expect Some Bases To Stay Shut

(Continued from Page 1)

control of Turkish troops. However, Turkish commanders will work through the U.S. command structure and not give orders directly to U.S. personnel, according to Turkish officials.

The Turkish edict specifically exempted the squadron of U.S. F-4 fighter-bombers based at Incirlik Air Base and earmarked for NATO use. Turkish officials also said that tactical nuclear weapons based here were exempt from the order, since they also serve a NATO function.

Double Control

In Washington yesterday, several senators raised the possibility of Turkey seizing the nuclear weapons, but Turkish officials said that the standard "two-key" system remained in effect. The Turks control the launchers, the U. S. officers control the warheads. They must act together to make the weapons operational, the officials explained.

Turkey has also indicated that it will allow the U. S. troops here—there are about 15,000 including 7,000 in uniform—to continue to use support facilities such as schools and communications networks. However, many special privileges, including the duty-free importation of goods, might be curtailed.

In another development Turkey will go before the NATO Council in Brussels tomorrow and ask its allies if they intend to supply weapons formerly supplied by Washington. If the allies do not fill the gap, then Turkey will have to reduce its commitment to NATO, the officials said.

U.S. Station on Cyprus

NICOSIA, July 28 (UPI).—A U.S. radio monitoring station that was shut down in northern Cyprus with the Turkish invasion a year ago will resume operations on a limited basis in Nicosia shortly, the government said today.

Government sources said the timing of the announcement was not connected with Turkey's decision to take over U.S. bases. They said agreement on reopening the station was reached between the U.S. and Cyprus governments in May.

Suspected IRA Aide Sentenced in Dublin

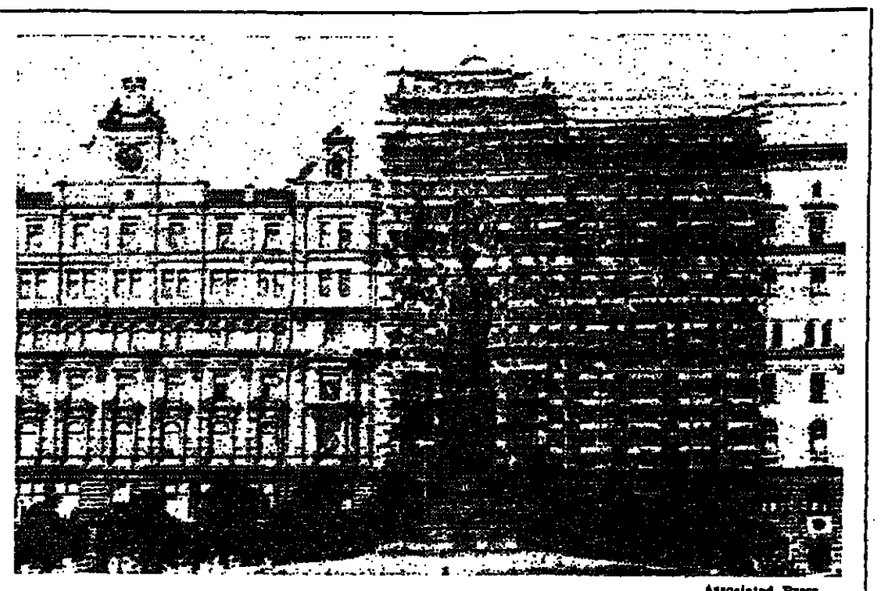
DUBLIN, July 28 (AP).—David O'Connell, 37, believed to be chief of staff of the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing, was jailed for one year by a Dublin court Friday for belonging to the outlawed guerrilla organization.

Mr. O'Connell refused to recognize the special court set up two years ago under anti-terrorist legislation. He was arrested two weeks ago.

Soviet Air Crash Cited Near Black Sea Port

MOSCOW, July 28 (AP).—A small airliner recently crashed near the Georgian city of Batumi, apparently killing at least 17 persons aboard, it was learned here today.

A Yak-40, the most widely used Soviet jetliner for short domestic flights, crashed near the airport on the outskirts of the Black Sea port city, according to the Armenian newspaper Kommunist.



Associated Press.

KGB CLEANUP—The main building of the Soviet secret police is freshened with paint and repairs in Moscow. Statue is of secret-service founder, Felix Dzershinsky.

Security, Protocol, Accommodations

Finns Say Summit Problems Are Solved

(Continued from Page 1)

d'Estaing, who will arrive just before midnight. President Ford will arrive from Poland at 6 p.m.

Notable absentees will be Spain's Generalissimo Francisco Franco—who the Spanish have said could not come for "biological" reasons—and Pope Paul VI. With Gen. Franco absent, Marshal Tito will be the doyen of the group.

The Finns solved the tricky problems of protocol by not having any. Instead of painful preparations to make sure presidents come before prime ministers and seniors before juniors, an alphabetical list—in French—will be used, starting with the Germans (Allemagne) and ending with the Yugoslavs. At a state dinner Wednesday night, Marshal Tito will be on Mr. Kekkonen's left and United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on the Finnish President's right.

The order of speakers and chairmen for the five working sessions, beginning Wednesday, was decided by lots drawn out of a hat by a woman in the British delegation. The first name drawn was that of Britain and the British also were selected as one of the five chairmen for the working sessions.

A member of the British delegation said, "I remarked jokingly to the Russians that we don't leave anything to chance. Trouble is, I think he believed me." The last name drawn from the hat was that of the Holy See, which will allow the Most Rev. Agostino Casaroli to offer a benediction at the conference.

Both President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev will have special communications planes here during the meeting, and the Russians also have a ship, the Mikhail Kalinin, in port for their delegation. In all, there will be a little more than 1,000 delegation members from the 35 nations, along with 1,150 newsmen and 300 technicians.

The technicians will take care of such things as private communications. Two delegations—the U.S. and Russian—asked to have private telephones put into the Finlandia Hall conference room itself. "They both got them," Mr. Bergqvist said.

The accommodation problem was simplified when the Foreign Ministry simply commandeered all hotel space. It meant switching a convention of 4,000 pharmacologists, organized two years ago, to student quarters on the outskirts of the city, and moving a convention on blood transfusions from Finlandia Hall to Dipoli, in the suburbs.

The hotel problem was eased somewhat when the Russians and the Poles indicated that they would anchor ships in the port for use as hotels.

"Ordinarily we would have enough hotel space," Mr. Bergqvist said, "but we did not have enough time." The go-ahead for the conference was not given until early this month because final negotiations in Geneva bogged down over questions concerning troop maneuvers and special problems raised by Malta and Turkey.

Army Put to Work

When the Finns finally got the word, they put the army to work—24 hours a day in three eight-hour shifts—to prepare Finlandia Hall. Furniture was removed, prefabricated walls set up and the communications equipment prepared, including 120 telex machines, 325 typewriters and 40 telephone lines. Finland adopted direct telephone dialing to most of Western Europe last year.

The Finns estimate the cost of the three-day meeting at about $4 million, much of it for the overtime costs accrued because of the late notice. Most of the overtime costs will be reimbursed by other delegations under a complicated funding system.

The Finns feel it was worth the effort. "Any step toward détente will help us," Mr. Bergqvist said. This Finnish attitude is similar to that of other neutral countries, such as Switzerland and Sweden, and some nonaligned countries, such as Yugoslavia, that have been supporters of the security conference from the beginning. But it also reflects a little national pride.

"There aren't too many other countries that could have organized this," Mr. Bergqvist said. "And the fact that this will be called the Helsinki declaration helps put Finland on the map."

Ethiopian Troops, Insurgents Battle in Capital of Eritrea

KAMPALA, July 28 (UPI).—Heavy fighting between government troops and Eritrean rebels has broken out near the northern Ethiopian city of Asmara, which is in a virtual state of siege. Western diplomatic reports said today.

Soldiers and members of the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) have instituted a reign of terror within the city itself with a series of reprisal killings, the reports said.

The government has warned citizens of the beleaguered city they will be shot immediately if they try to leave. No petroleum is available in the city, all bicycles and motorcycles have been confiscated and roads out of town have been blockaded.

The water supply has been cut off in Asmara for several days, the reports said.

Asmara, the provincial capital of Eritrea, was the scene earlier this year of heavy fighting between government troops and the ELF, which has been fighting for Eritrea's independence.

Heavy fighting has flared up again on the outskirts of the city, the reports said, especially on the northern boundary, on a major highway linking Asmara to the garrison town of Keren.

Several explosions also were reported in the vicinity of the U.S. communications base of Kagnew, from which two Americans and four Ethiopians were kidnapped two weeks ago by an ELF faction.

The reports said the rebels had shot several persons, believed to be informers, in the last few days. Guerrillas shot a woman cashier at an electronics store recently.

In another incident, they killed a Moslem judge and then assassinated his colleague, who was attending the funeral.

Troops have killed at least 30 civilians in reprisal raids for these killings in the last week, the reports said.

Land Nationalized

ADDIS ABABA, July 28 (AP).—Ethiopia's military rulers have nationalized all privately owned land in urban areas, much of it once owned by ousted Emperor Haile Selassie and his family. The regime also outlawed landlords in a sweeping reform program.

A proclamation said that no person, family or organization except urban cooperatives the government plans to set up, will be allowed to charge rents on land or houses in towns and cities. Compensation will be paid for all land and houses taken over, authorities said.

No one except the cooperatives will be allowed to own more than one house in urban areas or land with an area of more than 500 square meters, the authorities decreed. The cooperatives will rehouse Ethiopia's slum dwellers and poor in the nationalized houses at low rents.

U.S. Is Reported To Cut Peru Aid After Chile Curb

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP).—The United States has placed sharp restrictions in recent months on military aid to Peru, following a ban on arms aid to Chile imposed by Congress, informed sources said today.

The sources said the United States sought to avoid creating a power imbalance between the two countries. One example of the policy was the reported U.S. rejection of a Peruvian request to purchase a missile system, the type of which was not specified.

The administration was aware that restrictions on arms credit sales to Peru could damage relations with that country but it decided that the need for a balance of power in the area deserved higher priority.

The State Department has requested $20.5 million in U.S. government-financed military sales to both Peru and Chile for fiscal 1975. But Congress prohibited the Chilean allocation to protest alleged human rights violations there, raising the possibility that the military balance would shift in Peru's favor.

There have been frequent reports that Peru may engage in a military venture aimed at recovering territory lost to Chile almost a century ago. The two governments have denied the reports, asserting that their relations are friendly.

Kidnapping Wave Flares in Beirut

BEIRUT, July 28 (UPI).—Civilian militiamen threw up roadblocks around Beirut yesterday after a night of scattered shooting and at least one explosion, witnesses said.

The violence was prompted by a wave of weekend kidnappings.

The tension was touched off when the car of a rightist militiaman was found in an uptown suburb Friday, its tires punctured and its driver missing.

Rightists retaliated by kidnapping 15 men, mostly Palestinians, in east Beirut.

News Analysis

Pressures for Change Grip Greece

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS (NYT).—In one year Greece has made a remarkably smooth transition from military dictatorship to parliamentary democracy. Now the government of Premier Constantine Caramanlis must turn its attention to deep-seated problems of economics and social services that have been sidetracked during the transition period.

"He knows he's succeeded in remaking a democratic state," one of Mr. Caramanlis's chief advisers said. "This state now must prove it works."

In foreign affairs Greece has ended its diplomatic isolation by applying for full membership in the European Economic Community and strengthening its ties with its Balkan neighbors.

But the Cyprus problem remains unresolved and relations with Turkey, Greece's ancient enemy and modern ally, hit a low point several months ago. The climate has improved slightly since but the two countries are still quarreling over a variety of intractable issues, including the right to drill for oil beneath the Aegean Sea and to control the airspace above it.

Junta's Downfall

After more than seven years of military rule, the Athens junta precipitated its own downfall last July when it engineered a plot to overthrow Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus. Four days later, Turkish troops invaded the island and Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, the strongman in Athens, ordered a counterattack.

When his top generals realized that the plan was a failure, they seized power and handed it over to a group of civilian politicians. Mr. Caramanlis was then summoned from exile and sworn in.

In November, elections were held and Mr. Caramanlis's New Democracy party polled 54 per cent of the vote and won 220 of the 300 seats in parliament. A month later almost 70 per cent of the people voted to end Greece's hereditary monarchy and create a republic. In the spring, local elections were held and last month parliament adopted a new constitution.

One of the main reasons behind the efficiency of this process was the self-control of the Greek people in a volatile Mediterranean nation whose history has been marked by upheaval and instability. "Everyone thought it was necessary to help, especially in the first months after July to avoid a new military coup," a leading opposition politician said. "We realized we had to be careful."

Premier's Stature

Unlike Portugal, where the dictatorship lasted almost 50 years, Greece retained the basic structures of political life. And in Mr. Caramanlis the country has a leader of almost mythic stature, a man who inspired vast confidence and answered the nation's desire for peace and tranquillity.

The continuing troubles with Turkey bound Greeks together in an uncharacteristic display of national unity, and a Caramanlis adviser noted another crucial factor—luck.

His critics say, however, that Mr. Caramanlis has not attracted younger and more progressive Greeks lest they rival him for power or refuse him unquestioned fealty. He has no logical successor. Perhaps the greatest single threat to Greek stability would be the untimely demise of Mr. Caramanlis, who is 68.

The Premier has long believed that Greece requires a judicious balance between freedom and discipline and the new constitution endows the president with such sizable powers as the right to dissolve parliament, to dismiss the Cabinet and to rule by martial law for 30 days.

Opposition View

The opposition contends that the charter creates a "Caesar-president," tailor-made for Mr. Caramanlis. But the Premier decided to keep his current job, at least for the time being, and picked Constantine Tsatsos, a 76-year-old academician of unquestioned loyalty, to head the state.

Another major criticism is that Mr. Caramanlis has moved too cautiously in removing and punishing vestiges of the junta. The first of a series of trials began only this week, with ringleaders of the 1967 coup facing treason charges.

It probably will last through the fall.

With membership in the European Economic Community likely within several years, Greece faces the tremendous job of modernizing its agricultural and industrial sectors to make them more competitive with Western Europe.

These vast pressures for change were contained by force during seven years of dictatorship and by self-restraint during the first year of democracy. But the pressures will not stay contained forever and, if the government does not begin to satisfy them, the gains of the last year could be seriously threatened.

Athens Coup Trial Is Shaken By Papadopoulos Admission

(Continued from Page 1)

officers on conspiracy charges for allegedly plotting the overthrow of the regime of Premier Constantine Caramanlis last February.

Guards led the defendants into the courtroom in Korydallos Prison. The prison, 16 kilometers from Athens, was chosen as the site for the trial because it afforded strict security.

Mr. Papadopoulos sat in the front row, flanked by his two closest associates in staging the April 21, 1967, coup, Nicholas Makarezos and Stylianos Patakos.

The trial outcome is expected to curb political activity by the armed forces' officers corps.

Democratic rule was restored a year ago when the military junta crumbled under the weight of the Cyprus crisis. The junta called in veteran politicians under Mr. Caramanlis's leadership to face the threat of war with Turkey.

Almost 90 prosecution and defense witnesses are scheduled to testify during the trial, which may last weeks. Ex-premiers, ministers, ranking armed forces officers and several Greek journalists are among those listed to appear for the prosecution.

Security Tightened

Security measures in and around the prison were increased after rumors surfaced that supporters of the former junta might try to free the defendants.

Armored vehicles guarded streets leading to the prison. No disturbances were reported.

Four defendants, without giving a reason, asked the court to separate their cases from the others'.

One of the 21 officers was not present in the courtroom because he is to stand trial Aug. 7 on charges that he tolerated torture by subordinates during the dictatorship from 1967 to last year.

Mr. Papadopoulos' dramatic statement, in which he said that he would not again address the trial, silenced the noisy courtroom. The court then adjourned.

Richardson Seen A Top Contender For Chief of CIA

NEW YORK, July 28 (UPI).—Elliot Richardson, the U.S. ambassador to Britain and a former attorney general, is a leading contender to replace William Colby as head of the CIA, Time magazine reported in its current issue.

In a story outlining the shattered morale of the intelligence agency since the revelations of its widespread illegal activities, the magazine, citing administration sources, said that, "sooner or later, quite possibly by the end of this year, Colby seems certain to be asked to leave."

"He [Mr. Colby] inherited all the skeletons in the closet and issued all the corrective memoranda but that's not going to make him any less expendable," Time quoted a White House aide as saying.

Mr. Richardson, who resigned from his post as attorney general rather than dismiss special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox, also served as secretary of defense and secretary of health, education and welfare under former President Richard Nixon.

Richardson Surprised

LONDON, July 28 (AP).—Mr. Richardson expressed surprise today on reading the Time magazine report.

"It is the first I have heard of it," he said.

5 Die in Home for Aged

DIJON, France, July 28 (AP).—Smoke and chemical fumes that developed from a fire that started in a plastic trash can early today asphyxiated five women living in a home for the aged in the village of Vitteaux. One of the victims was 100 years old.

House Approves Extension of Act On Voting Rights

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP).—Extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act for seven years and expansion of it to cover Mexican-Americans and other minorities in some areas was approved by the House today and sent to President Ford.

The vote was 346 to 56.

The bill keeps seven Southern states under federal electoral supervision until Aug. 6, 1982. It also extends coverage for the first time to areas in which 5 per cent or more of the population consists of Mexican-Americans, Alaskan natives, Eskimos and Indians, American Indians or people of Asian ancestry where there is a history of low voter registration and discrimination.

The House had voted to extend the act for 10 years but accepted a Senate measure extending it for seven.

The bill also bans literacy tests and other requirements that discourage minority groups from registering to vote.

Conflict, Refugees Add to Supply Problem

Starvation Deaths Reported in Northern Angola District

LUANDA, Angola, July 28 (Reuters).—About 40 persons die of starvation every day in Angola's northern district of Uige, according to travelers arriving here today.

The food shortage has been made more critical by the arrival of more than 300,000 Angolans, returning from Zaire, where they took refuge during the war against Portuguese colonialism. Angola is scheduled to become independent in November.

Refugees also are streaming into the Uige district from this city, where more than 300 persons have been killed in fighting this month between rival liberation movements.

The roads leading to Uige, where the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) is in control, are blocked by the forces of the rival Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Relief supplies have to be sent by air or sea.

An uneasy calm settled on Luanda today after a quiet night. Yesterday, Portuguese troops surrounded the MPLA headquarters and fierce fighting broke out in which more than 20 persons were killed.

The Portuguese had been demanding the surrender of MPLA soldiers who on Saturday night had disarmed Portuguese military police in a jeep and then had opened fire on them, wounding two.

Upsurge of Violence

LONDON, July 28 (Reuters).—Europeans airlifted from Angola today reported increasingly violent clashes and looting in the African state.

Fifty-five passengers were on a British VC-10 relief flight, the last planned by the government here, that touched down at an air force base in Oxfordshire shortly before midnight yesterday. They told of indiscriminate shootings, lootings and reports of massacres of blacks.

The passengers included 27 Britons, 10 Americans, 5 Dutchmen and 5 Italians.

British Consul-General Stanley Croft, 57, who was on the flight, said the decision to close the British mission in Luanda was justified.

He said that messengers had to go through machine-gun and mortar fire on the road to the airport to collect diplomatic mail. "The time had clearly come to get out," Mr. Croft said.

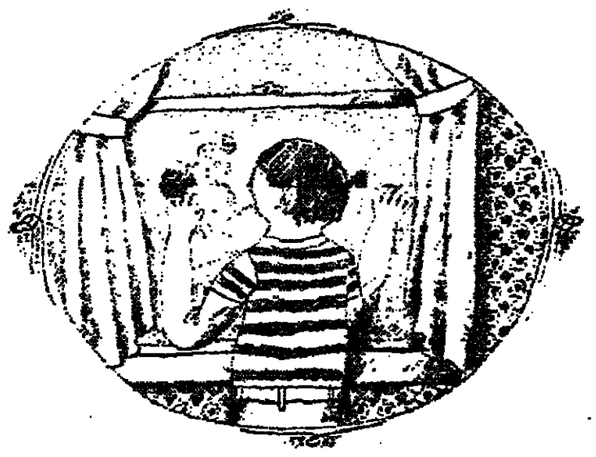
The British Foreign Office today estimated that there were still 12 or 15 Britons in Luanda and others in other areas of Angola.

The United States is arranging for a ship to take some citizens to Gabon and West Germany is considering a relief flight on Wednesday, informed sources said.

Associated Press.

Thousands of Angolan refugees camp on the lawn of the high commissioner's palace in Luanda, after fleeing the fighting between rival liberation groups battling for control.

Share a memory in Maine.



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Zumwalt Says Soviet Navy Bullied U.S. in '73

UPI.

Adm. Elmo Zumwalt

AP.

Adm. Sergei Gorshkov

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 28 (WP).—The retired U.S. admiral, still a symbol of the new Navy, had no trouble giving to the embarrassing question what some might consider an embarrassing answer.

Who, Adm. Elmo Zumwalt was asked, has been the most effective naval leader in modern times? The former chief of naval operations—himself a widely acclaimed commander — replied: Sergei Gorshkov.

Adm. Gorshkov is commander of the Soviet Navy.

Adm. Zumwalt spoke admiringly of Adm. Gorshkov in an interview. Adm. Gorshkov, Adm. Zumwalt said, has transformed the Soviet Navy from a bunch of *coastal boats under the army's* control to a first-class fighting force, challenging U.S. Navy supremacy throughout the world.

The Soviet Navy has progressed so far, Adm. Zumwalt said, that *if the U.S. navy he deployed* during the Yom Kippur war of 1973 had battled the Soviet Navy in the Mediterranean, "the odds are very high that they would have won and we would have lost."

The recently retired admiral, who may decide to run as a Democrat for senator from Virginia, is freer to speak now than when he was chief of naval operations from mid-1970 to the middle of last year.

Accuses Kissinger

Adm. Zumwalt contended that the Soviet naval threat has been understated to the public, charging *that Secretary of State Henry* Kissinger did not reveal a Soviet ultimatum to the United States during the Yom Kippur war for fear of endangering detente.

The admiral also asserted that Congress must curb Adm. Hyman Rickover, deputy commander for nuclear propulsion and a political power in his own right, or else the nation will squander its shipbuilding money on an overweight Navy that the Russians could defeat.

Speaking with no trace of anger or bitterness, Adm. Zumwalt disclosed why Adm. Gorshkov had *the upper hand in the Mediterranean* in 1973.

The United States had to back down in the face of a Soviet ultimatum, Adm. Zumwalt said, partly because Adm. Gorshkov had U.S. ships outnumbered, 98 to 65, and could have attacked U.S. carriers and other ships with airplanes flying in from four directions.

Soviet planes had bases in Egypt, Syria, the Crimea and the U.S. Sixth Fleet—while "we didn't have a single land base in the area" because no U.S. allies in the region would allow its land or *airspace to be used to help* Israel, Adm. Zumwalt said.

As the Israeli troops encircled Egypt's Third Army and threatened to annihilate it, he said, Soviet leaders sent a "savage" ultimatum *to President Richard Nixon* to pull back the Israeli forces or else Russian troops would rescue the Egyptians.

Blow to Detente

If Mr. Kissinger had given the American people "an accurate report" of the situation at that time," Adm. Zumwalt said, "it would have indicated that détente was working very poorly."

The United States, he said, pressured the Israelis to spare the Third Army and they did.

"The trends are going against us," Adm. Zumwalt said, despite talk of détente. He predicted Adm. Gorshkov will continue to enlarge the Soviet Navy and to obtain land bases for it around the world—with Somalia, where the Russians have a missile repair facility, the beginning of this expansion of power.

Although U.S. ships cover more of the ocean, Adm. Zumwalt said, the proper response to the lighter and more varied Soviet Navy is not to build big nuclear surface *ships.*

Limit to Atom Power

"It has been quite clear to analysts on both sides," he said, "that there is a limit beyond which nuclear power ought not to go.

"But Adm. Rickover," he said, "and the nuclear-prone Congress are emotionally convinced that nuclear power is the be-all and the end-all. The advantages have been overstated."

Adm. Gorshkov's big advantage in building the Soviet Navy since becoming its commander in chief in June, 1956, at the age of 46, *has been his freedom to implement* the product "of good analytical work," Adm. Zumwalt said.

This freedom has made Adm. Gorshkov "by all odds the most successful naval advocate" in the world today, he said.

.S. Census Notes Patterns f Black Life Shift Rapidly

By Peter Milius

'ASHINGTON, July 28 (WP). he percentage of young ks going to college is rising, le the white percentage is ining.

et black migration from the th has stopped, black migra- into central cities has ed and the black population suburbs is rising at a faster than the white, though it is small.

lacks are not more likely n whites to be the victims of e in general, as some studies he 1960s concluded. But they more likely to be the victims crimes of violence, rather n crimes of theft.

nose trends emerge in the Cen- Bureau's eighth annual istical portrait of the U.S. k population.

'Varied' Patterns

he study, which was publish- yesterday, says "patterns of al and economic change" for ks in the 1970s have been ied." Blacks have clearly ed in such fields as educa- , *health and election to pub-* office, the bureau observed. the economic areas of income jobs, however, the statistics mixed.

ast year's study noted that k family income, after rising er than that of whites in the s, started falling further be- d in the 1970s.

Median or midpoint black ily income—the point where of all black families were ve and half below—was 52 cent of the white median in . rose to 61 per cent by 1969, n fell back to 58 per cent in .

stayed at 58 per cent last year, the bureau said—$7,698 for blacks as against $13,356 for whites.

Study of Meaning

The bureau spent a lot of time in this year's study on the meaning of the statistics: Why blacks have stopped catching up.

Changing attitudes, inflation and two recessions in a row may have played a part, it said.

In addition, it noted that:

• The percentage of black families headed by women has continued to rise dramatically. It was 28.3 per cent in 1970 and is now 35.3 per cent, against 10.5 per cent for whites.

This rising percentage of black families headed by women has held down the median income for all black families. Black families headed by women had a median income of only $4,465 last year, while the median for black families where both husband and wife were present was $10,530.

• Another change has occurred in husband-wife families. An increasing percentage of white wives is working, while among blacks the percentage of working wives has leveled off.

reek Cypriot lain by Turks t Green Line

ICOSIA, July 28 (UPI).— kish troops shot and killed a ek Cypriot today in the first ous incident on Cyprus in rly four months.

he Greek-Cypriot National rd was alerted but officials ! they had been instructed not shoot unless attacked.

government communiqué said treas Georghiou, 50, of Liva- was shot after he entered arpenter's workshop near the en line" that divides Nicosia Turkish and Greek sectors. he communiqué said the ks fired automatic weapons n a position behind the shop. Georghiou was wounded and l on the way to the hospital.

No Explanation

here was no immediate ex- nation by the Turks for the ion.

he shooting was the most ous cease-fire violation since il 1 when a Canadian officer killed during an exchange gunfire along the line.

leanwhile, the police confirm- that two explosions had oc- red in open fields on the out- ts of Nicosia.

efore boarding a plane at naca Airport for a flight to sinki, for the European Secu- Conference, Archbishop Ma- os, the President of Cyprus, the government had "pos- e information" the explosions been placed by what he said e Turkish agents.

he Turkish Cypriots say that document signed at the se- *ty meeting will not be bind-* on them because Archbishop karios is the sole representa- for Cyprus and they will e no hand in writing it.

This cannot do," Turkish- riot leader Rauf Denktash . "There is not a single k at his side. He is not resentative of Cyprus."

he Turkish Cypriots have ed to take unspecified "cer- steps" in reaction to Arch- op Makarios's Helsinki trip. lomatic sources would not ex- de the possibility this could lude a unilateral declaration independence.

viet Trip by House Unit

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP). House Speaker Carl Albert, D- la., and 19 other members of e House will leave next Mon- r for an official visit to the viet Union, Rep. Albert said lay.

United Press International.

OBSERVATION—A nurse joins astronauts (from left) Thomas Stafford, Vance Brand and Donald Slayton as they look over Honolulu from the roof of Tripler Army Hospital.

3 Astronauts Told to Rest 12 Days More

Crew to Be Isolated To Prevent Infection

HONOLULU, July 28 (UPI).—The Apollo astronauts will be kept in Hawaii for at least 12 more days to isolate them from common respiratory germs as they recover from lung inflammation caused by poisonous fumes they breathed in their spaceship.

Doctors said that Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford, Vance Brand and Donald Slayton were greatly improved from the lung irritations caused by propellant fumes. But their immunities to common illnesses were reduced because of the irritation and drug treatments.

The astronauts will be released *from Tripler Army Hospital* Center tomorrow and will move to military beach-houses for at least 10 days of rest, isolation and observation, doctors said.

Dr. Richard Johnston, director of life sciences at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, said that the crew was "making excellent progress" in its recovery and that Mr. Slayton, who suffered the most lung damage, has "made a fantastic recovery."

Dr. Johnston said that medical tests and preliminary checks of the spacecraft showed that the astronauts breathed nitrogen tetroxide, which turns to nitric acid when it contacts eyes, skin and lungs. The acid is caustic and burns tissues.

Glynn Lunney, the Apollo spacecraft director, said that the fumes came from the ejection rockets of the drogue parachutes. The astronauts failed to switch off the ignition system after deploying the parachutes manually. This meant that the ejection rocket's jets were still firing when air was being sucked into the cabin to repressurize it and that rocket fumes were sucked in along with the air.

Dr. Peter Bartelloni, chief of medicine at Tripler, said that he was "optimistic" that there will be a full recovery with no long-term effects.

Dr. Jerry Hordinski, a flight surgeon in Houston, said that the isolation would insure continued improvement although it may be four to six weeks before they are completely recovered. He said that it would be at least that long before doctors can tell if there is permanent damage to their lungs.

During Hiatus in U.S. Activity

Russians May Move to the Fore in Space

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, July 28 (NYT).—Although they have waxed lyrical about the success of the Apollo-Soyuz mission, Soviet space officials here are as reluctant as ever to talk about what they plan for an encore.

Even the most topical question of new Soviet cooperation with the United States in space is politely but firmly turned aside, pending the outcome of joint discussions planned for later this year. But the Russians are not expected to adopt a lower profile following the highly visible ven*ture that has brought them new* prestige in space.

While the Americans have put aside manned space shots and will concentrate on developing a space shuttle by 1979, some Western scientific specialists here expect the Russians to take advantage of the lull and move toward center stage.

With the exception of the Apollo-Soyuz mission, Moscow has kept its space plans secret. Yet some future directions are clearly indicated by the confirming of programs. The Russians are pushing ahead to refine their program of *orbital research* laboratories represented currently by the Salyut-4 mission.

Unmanned Probes

They indicated their interest in outer space by dispatching a new pair of unmanned probes on a long journey last month. And while there is a distinct interest in exploring further opportunities for Soviet-American space cooperation, Soviet scientists are also promoting joint ventures with colleagues elsewhere in the world.

The most immediate national project for the Russians seems to be the development of a long-term laboratory in earth orbit. During the Apollo-Soyuz mission, two Soviet cosmonauts were allowed to work in space aboard their Salyut-4 station, emphasizing the importance that Moscow attaches to that project.

The overlapping of missions seems clearly premeditated. "The success of these two simultaneous flights testifies to the maturity of the Soviet space program," Lt. Gen. Vladimir Shatalov, head of Soviet cosmonaut training, told newsmen here Thursday.

The two cosmonauts aboard the space station, Col. Pyotr Klimuk and Vitaly Sevastiyanov, remained in orbit two months, leaving unbroken the U.S. Skylab record of 84 days. However, at least one scientific specialist here feels that as the orbital station program develops, Soviet cosmonants will certainly be in a position to exceed the U.S. record.

Moscow's eventual goal is one or more space stations permanently in earth orbit where continuous research would go on. Since a permanent laboratory would have to be bigger and more sophisticated than the 19-ton Salyut now circling the earth, a few Western diplomatic observers here believe that in the next few years the Russians will try to loft one in sections and assemble it in space, using techniques similar to those of the Apollo-Soyuz link-up.

Venus Project

The Soviet Union has given no signs of planning any manned landings in the future, but it is expected to continue working on unmanned flights to outer space. Early last month, two unmanned craft were dispatched only six days apart to Venus for an expected soft landing in October.

Soviet probes of Mars have been less successful. Four unmanned Soviet craft failed in their primary missions to the planet last year. Moscow has also avoided sending men to the moon following the U.S. astronauts' landings. Unmanned missions to the moon have had mixed results, although it was announced last month that a Luna-22 craft in lunar orbit had completed its original flight *program and was beginning new* research.

Even before it settles on any new projects with the United States, the Soviet Union will keep pursuing cooperation with other countries, particularly on programs that "burnish the Soviet technological image," as a Western scientific observer put it. An example likely to be duplicated was the launching of a satellite for India earlier this year. The Soviet Union has also had agreements with France and a number of East European allies.

U.S.-Born Medic Slain In Rhodesian Battle

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 28 (UPI).—An American-born Rhodesian Army medic, Cpl. John Allan Coey, 22, was one of four *white soldiers killed* in a guerrilla battle in Rhodesia, government officials said last week.

Cpl. Coey, of Ohio, came to Rhodesia four years ago to join the army as a regular soldier. He was recalled from vacation in South Africa to join his unit for the action against black nationalist guerrillas.

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Woes of Foreign Correspondents

Regimes Have Other Ways Than Censorship

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, July 28 (NYT).—India's effort to control reporting by foreign correspondents there is only one illustration of the ways many governments try to regulate the flow of news abroad.

Few countries have official censorship. In one that does, Israel, regulations call for dispatches to be approved officially before being transmitted abroad.

Actually, however, foreign reporters in Israel seldom submit their dispatches to censorship before transmission. The reporters have an informal working relationship with the censors.

Many reporters there have telex machines in their offices or homes and transmit directly on them. If a reporter feels, however, that some of the information he wants to send might affect military security, he will usually discuss it in advance with a censor.

Egypt, as with most Arab countries, does not have official censorship. Reporters working there, however, often find it difficult to reach political news sources.

Muzzled Press

In India last month, when the government imposed a state of emergency, rigid censorship was ordered. The Indian press has been tightly muzzled. Publications in India have been printing only news approved by government censors.

At first, foreign correspondents were told by Indian authorities to sign pledges of self-censorship, in which they would promise, under threat of expulsion from the country, to comply with the government's censorship rules.

One such rule prohibited a correspondent from even telling his readers that a news dispatch had been censored.

After many foreign journalists refused to sign the pledge, it was modified considerably. Now the correspondent is asked to sign a statement only that he has received the Indian censorship rules and takes "full responsibility" for his news reports in regard to them.

In the last month, before the official position was modified, *India expelled two* British and two U.S. correspondents.

Even most totalitarian countries do not have official censorship. Instead, a reporter in those countries often must contend with other problems, such as various forms of harassment, which can make his work extremely difficult and sometimes induce him to censor himself.

Sometimes foreign correspondents, *although not subject to* censorship themselves, are hampered because of official restrictions on the local press, often a prime source of news tips and background information.

In many countries foreign reporters face possible expulsion if they report news that the government does not want reported. This can dampen their efforts.

Sometimes foreign journalists are denied entrance visas or are granted them for only a short time.

China, for example, does not have official censorship of foreign reporting but it has not permitted any U.S. newsmen to be stationed there. Occasionally, the Peking government grants visas for limited periods to U.S. reporters and then carefully controls their travel in China and their access to Chinese citizens.

Special Permission

Foreign correspondents in the Soviet Union are not allowed to *travel more than 25 miles from* the Kremlin without special permission from the Foreign Ministry, which often is difficult to obtain. Nor are they allowed to interview officials or to seek interviews with ordinary citizens without special permission.

When a correspondent is stopped by Soviet security agents while he is talking with a citizen, the reporter is usually not hampered if he says that he does not plan to use the citizen's name. Under Soviet regulations, the conversation would not be considered an interview and it would be acceptable to quote the citizen anonymously.

Sometimes, however, foreign reporters conduct attributable interviews when they are sought out by Soviet citizens, such as political dissidents.

Reporters who displease the Soviet authorities are often summoned to the Foreign Ministry for reprimands. Foreign reporters are sometimes denounced by name in the Soviet press.

Foreign newsmen who have worked in the Soviet-bloc countries of Eastern Europe report various forms of harassment, although no formal censorship.

Denials of visas are common. Reporters in those countries are sometimes faced with sudden losses of power on telex machines and *dead telephone lines.*

East German Decree

East Germany has a detailed decree defining and controlling the activities of foreign newsmen. *Albania, a pro-Chinese, Communist* country not in the Soviet bloc, has for years barred U.S. reporters.

There is no formal censorship of outgoing news from South *Africa but resident permits for* foreign journalists are carefully controlled. In recent years, however, the government has granted more visas for visits by reporters —even those representing publications whose editorials may be critical of the country's racial policies.

The Associated Press, the largest U.S. news agency, said recently that news from its cor*respondents in Saigon as received* in New York, showed no evidence that words or particular sentences or paragraphs were being deleted, but that sometimes entire pages of articles ordered by New York failed to reach here. Since then, however, all U.S. correspondents of the Associated Press have left South Vietnam. United Press International is the only U.S. agency that is still represented there by an American—Alan Dawson.

AP Wires, Phone Cut Off by India

NEW DELHI, July 28 (AP).—The Indian government cut the Associated Press lines connecting the New Delhi bureau with London and also disconnected the bureau's telephone today.

The government's chief censor, H. J. d'Penha, said the action was taken because the Associated Press had sent three stories since Friday that were interpreted by him to be violations of censorship guidelines.

He said the stories were about the arrest of Indian journalist Kuldip Nayar, the arrest of eight prominent citizens who threatened to defy the clampdown on the press and a report from Ahmedabad on critical remarks made by the local government leader against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Romania Granted U.S. Trade Break

WASHINGTON, July 28 (UPI).—The House today granted nondiscriminatory trade treatment to Romania.

The 355-41 vote adopting the Senate-passed measure was the final action on a concurrent resolution, meaning that it does not need presidential approval. President Ford had asked Congress to take the action.

Romania is the first Communist-bloc country to be granted favored tariff treatment since adoption of the 1974 Trade Act, with its provision tying such trade status to freer emigration.

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In Wake of Rightist's Departure

Argentines Savor Freedom While Awaiting Crackdown

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, July 28 (NYT).—The recent departure of Jose Lopez Rega, the former right-wing strongman of the Argentine government, has opened a strange interlude in which the press and television are enjoying more freedom of expression than at any time before in two years of Peronist rule.

The newspapers are suddenly filled with fascinating detail about behind-the-scenes politics and hard-hitting articles on the country's economic decline.

The government, which nationalized television stations a year ago, has promised air time to non-Peronist parties and viewpoints.

Mr. Lopez Rega is the butt of endless political jokes in cabaret acts. Actors and journalists who fled abroad in recent months under threats from rightist terrorists allegedly controlled by Mr. Lopez Rega are starting to return.

Many Argentines regard this relaxation of censorship not as a sign that the government is strong enough to withstand dissenting views but as a sure signal that it is losing its grip on power. There is little confidence that the new freedom will last.

"It has happened before," a newspaper editor said. "People sense that the government is mortally wounded and all the repressed resentments start pouring out while there is still time to say something. Everybody quiets down after a new regime comes in."

The editor pointed to the last days of civilian government in 1962 and 1966 and the plethora of published dissent that accompanied the last days of military dictatorship in 1973, when the Peronists came to power.

The seven-week reign of President Hector Campora, beginning in May, 1973, saw a burst of leftist and protest literature, plays, films and television programs.

Later, as the Peronist government swung sharply to the right, pressure on the press began to grow. A dozen publications, most of them leftist, were banned. The remaining newspapers and magazines practiced a careful self-censorship.

Contracts Canceled

The last two years have been hard for non-Peronists in the mass media. Leading television and radio personalities have found their contracts abruptly canceled. Some lost their jobs because of their political views. Others had to make way for performers with better political connections and a few were dismissed on the whim of officials.

Now, in the "café-concerts," as the small cabarets are known here, jazz combos and folk singers intersperse the musical numbers with snide comments about the growing inflation and widespread strikes.

But it is the newspapers that have harvested the biggest crop of anti-government stories.

Every day there is some new revelation of official corruption, of frustrated plots to bring back Mr. Lopez Rega and of his supposed practice of black magic.

Other publications, which until recently had an optimistic government line, have detailed the falling monetary reserves, the plight of industry and agriculture and the growing militancy of conservative Peronist workers. They also speculate on President Isabel Peron's chances of political survival.

Stonehouse Loses His Third Bid for Bail and Liberty

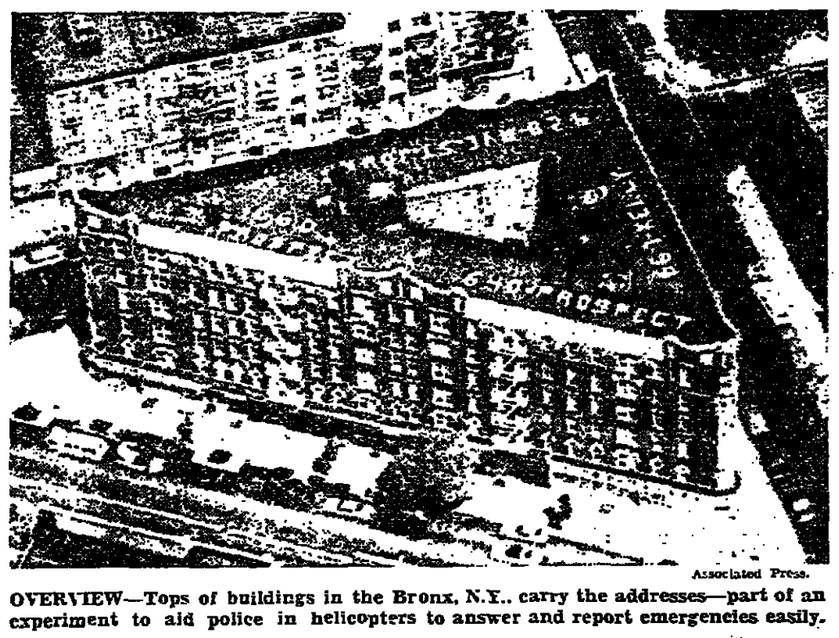
LONDON, July 28 (UPI).—Member of Parliament John Stonehouse, who faked his death in Miami Beach and reappeared in Melbourne, today lost a third bid to be let out of jail. He was ordered held pending a hearing next Monday on 21 charges of fraud, theft, forgery and conspiracy.

Mr. Stonehouse, three times a government minister, angrily snatched up an envelope of papers and stalked from the court.

Earlier, in the prisoner's dock, Mr. Stonehouse, who was 50 years old today, gave a partial review of events in his life since the Miami Beach episode last Nov. 20.

London's chief magistrate, Sir Frank Milton, interrupted several times, asking him to confine himself to his application for bail. Mr. Stonehouse, undeterred, went on to denounce the charges against him, saying they were "contrived by the prosecution for ulterior motives," and he charged that Scotland Yard was attempting to muzzle him because of allegations he wrote into an unpublished book.

Ridiculing prosecution statements that he would jump bail if it were granted, he declared: "This defendant is not trying to run away from anything. If he had wanted to abscond, there were plenty of chances for that in Australia."



Associated Press.

OVERVIEW—Tops of buildings in the Bronx, N.Y., carry the addresses—part of an experiment to aid police in helicopters to answer and report emergencies easily.

A Way to Beat War Nerves

Israelis Skip Headlines for Lighter Side

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, July 28 (NYT).—The case of the disappearing cablegram, the furor over Abba Eban's bill at the Hotel Pierre in New York, the personal pique of a labor boss at Ashdod port—these are topics absorbing Israelis this summer.

While the foreign press focuses on weighty issues of war and peace in reporting the news from Israel, ordinary Israelis talk—and laugh—about the secondary items, the funny, silly, pathetic and maddening aspects of life that make Israel a human place to live.

There's the wild boar menace in Upper Galilee, for example, and the recent feminist demonstration outside a rabbinical court on behalf of a self-confessed adulterer. Such is the salt of Israeli conversations these days, not the seemingly endless negotiations over a Sinai agreement.

But their fascination with the back pages of the newspapers seems a kind of national defense mechanism, a way of coping with a steady diet of threatened war and tension.

Some of the more interesting items include:

• The case of the disappearing cablegram.

Early this month an Arab cleaner working in the coffee shop of a Jerusalem hotel noticed several typewritten pages lying under a table. Since they were in Hebrew, which he could not read, he asked an Israeli breakfasting at the next table whether he should throw them away. Her eyes wide with astonishment, she read the first few lines:

Top secret—sensitive—eyes only. From: Ambassador Simcha Dinitz.

To: Foreign Minister Yigal Allon.

There followed a detailed five-page description by the Israeli ambassador in Washington of the secret contacts with the United States on a new Sinai accord with Egypt. It would have been "sheer dynamite" if it had become public.

The woman, having taken the message to the authorities, told reporters that there was no sign that anyone had missed it.

The cable, it turned out, had been taken to the hotel by Defense Minister Shimon Peres, who met in the coffee shop with his predecessor and political ally, Moshe Dayan. After they discussed its contents, Mr. Peres handed the document over his shoulder to a security guard, who dropped it. There it stayed until the cleaner arrived.

The Israeli papers had a field day with the story since it confirmed all the notions about the clubbiness of leading politicians, both in and out of office. The incident prompted calls in parliament for Mr. Peres's resignation, but he ignored them and they died of neglect.

• Abba Eban's hotel bill.

The universal Israeli conviction that officials live high at public expense while abroad seemed to be confirmed last month when it was disclosed in parliament that former Foreign Minister Eban had run up a bill of more than $4,000—$297 a day—during a two-week stay at the Hotel Pierre. To Mr. Eban's embarrassment, the parliamentary opposition disclosed that the bill included purchases made at shops in the hotel.

In his defense, Mr. Eban argued that he had been sent on an official mission and had been asked to entertain top-level U.S. political figures. He also asserted that opponents in the Foreign Ministry had leaked his expense account to the opposition to damage his reputation.

None of this made much impact on the opposition or the public. To recover his good name, Mr. Eban sent the government a check for 30,000 Israeli pounds (about $5,000) to cover the cost of his mission, including air fare.

• Personal pique at Ashdod port.

The dock workers at Ashdod, Israel's second largest port, are led by Yehoshua Peretz, a dynamic, powerfully built Moroccan-born labor leader who has become something of a folk hero to his rank and file. His word was law at Ashdod, at least until recently.

When the fiery Mr. Peretz pulled up at the port gate in a taxi one morning, a recently assigned policeman demanded that he identify himself. Mr. Peretz said, "You don't know Yehoshua Peretz, eh? I'll show you who Yehoshua Peretz is."

With that, he whistled to his supporters in the port and within minutes they had blocked all three entrances with huge cargo-lifting machines. Work came to a standstill and the port was closed for six hours before the dispute could be ironed out.

Once again, the Israeli papers pounced with glee upon the story. A public reconciliation and handshake between the labor leader and Minister of Transport Gad Yaacobi a few days later only fueled the controversy. A public-opinion poll showed that 78 per cent of the Israelis interviewed believed that Mr. Peretz should be prosecuted for his display of pique.

• The wild boar menace.

The danger of wild boars in Upper Galilee is to orchards, not people, and a Haifa scientist thought he had solved the problem by tranquilizing them. Doubts about the wisdom of his techniques developed when a plague of mice appeared because birds of prey died off after eating the poisoned carcasses of the boars. The new solution proposed by the scientist: legalize boar hunting.

• The feminist demonstration.

When a Beersheba rabbinical court wrote a clause into a woman's divorce decree forbidding her to marry her lover, the feminist movement objected on the ground that it was gratuitous to include the provision, which is consonant with Jewish law, in a purely legal document.

Protesting outside the court, the women carried signs that read: "When a Man Commits Adultery, the Children are Kosher. When a Woman Does, They're Bastards."

Anti-Israeli Move on Agenda As African Summit Convenes

KAMPALA, July 28 (AP).—African presidents and premiers opened their 12th annual conference today, set to approve a plan to remove Israel from the United Nations but widely split on other issues.

Foreign ministers, in an all-night preparatory session, approved an Egyptian resolution to suspend Israel from the UN until it withdraws from occupied Arab territories and recognizes Palestinian national rights.

The Organization of African Unity's tough stand reflected pressure from Arab states whose oil revenues could help fund development projects in black Africa.

Nearly 20 heads of state arrived for a meeting to mark the start of Ugandan President Idi Amin's year as OAU chairman. Field Marshal Amin will be the principal ambassador of the OAU, whose 46 nations and 350 million people make it the world's largest regional group.

Presidents of six of the OAU's eight member countries who also belong to the Arab League were present. There were 13 military leaders, two former guerrillas and only four civilians. Other countries were represented by lower-ranking officials.

Controversial Choice

The selection of Field Marshal Amin, a career soldier, stirred controversy in the OAU, but tonight he was elected by acclamation.

Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana, denounced by the Ugandan President as South African spies because they want to negotiate black-majority rule in Rhodesia, are boycotting the summit.

Tanzania denounced Field Marshal Amin as a "black fascist" who has permitted the massacre of thousands of Ugandans during four years of oppression and called OAU members moral hypocrites for meeting in Kampala.

OAU foreign ministers led by Uganda and Zaire considered censuring Tanzania, but dropped the idea early today.

Besides the proposal calling for suspension of Israel from the UN, the summit session will also consider a tougher Palestine Liberation Organization resolution calling for Israel's expulsion.

The foreign ministers agreed to press for South Africa's expulsion from the UN but deferred action on a suggestion to declare South Africa's white-minority government illegal.

The ministers also put off action on strengthening African Arab cooperation after some black African states reportedly complained that the Arabs do not do enough to help the developing countries.

They obtained only partial success with a resolution on Angola, calling on black nationalist guerrilla leaders to halt their power struggle in the Portuguese colony and come to the Kampala peace talks.

Jonas Savimbi of the moderate National Union for the Total Independence of Angola appeared last night but leaders of two other movements reportedly were not coming.

Israelis Assert Offer on Sinai Is Their Final One

TEL AVIV, July 28 (UPI).—Defense Minister Shimon Peres said in an interview published today that Israel has made its final offer to Egypt on concluding a second interim peace agreement in the Sinai Desert.

A government source in Jerusalem said the main elements in Israel's latest proposal will not change much although there may be some minor adjustments. Israel does not expect to receive a reply from Egypt until toward the end of next week, the source said.

"We have gone far, very far," Mr. Peres told the newspaper Haaretz. "And it's also been made clear that our proposals are the last ones. And it's hard to imagine that there will be a withdrawal from this."

Haaretz said in a dispatch from Washington that Israel has presented a second map to Egypt showing where it wants its new defense lines in the Sinai. The map, the report said, was the basis for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's statement that he foresaw a 51-per-cent chance of success in the negotiations.

In Bonn today, Mr. Kissinger conferred with U.S. Ambassador to Cairo Hermann Eilts and gave him the Israeli proposals to convey to Egyptian authorities.

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Prices, Restrictions Cited

U.S. Arms Sales to Yugoslavia Now Doubted

By Malcolm W. Browne

BELGRADE, July 28 (NYT).—U.S. hopes to sell arms to Yugoslavia and thereby establish political contacts with military leaders here have apparently been stalemated.

The initiative for the sales dates from a meeting here in November between President Tito and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The Yugoslav leader reportedly expressed interest in buying limited quantities of U.S. equipment, possibly including training planes and certain advanced defense systems.

The potential sales came to be regarded by U.S. policy-makers as important, mainly because of the contacts they would afford with Yugoslav military commanders. The political role of the army could become pivotal after the passing of Marshal Tito, who is 83.

Yugoslav sources have made it known that they are displeased with the rising prices of U.S. arms. They are reportedly more annoyed by reports that the United States is holding back certain items to prevent the technology involved from passing into Communist hands, even though those hands are independent of Moscow.

Attacks in Press

During the last week, there have been signs in the Yugoslav press that hopes for an arms deal may now be dead. The government-controlled press published two harsh attacks on reports of promotion by Washington of an arms race in Europe. The commander of the army, Gen. Nikola Ljubicic, made a speech in which, without naming the United States, he criticized foreign powers that "introduce limitations to the sale of arms to our country."

Since Mr. Kissinger was here eight months ago, visitors to Yugoslavia have included an assistant secretary of defense and the secretary of the Air Force. When President Ford visits Yugoslavia two weeks from now, the subject of arms sales is likely to come up.

But negotiations on the sales are said to be at dead center.

Part of the U.S. interest was to offset the equipment that Yugoslavia imports from the Soviet Union, its only foreign supplier of arms at the moment. In the U.S. view, anything that reduces Yugoslav dependence on Soviet arms is desirable.

It has been assumed that the only Yugoslav institution with any independent strength and organization other than the League of Communists is the army, even though all military officers are members of the Communist party.

Disarray Feared

There are fears here and abroad that after the death of Marshal Tito, the ruling party might fall into at least temporary disarray.

A protracted and confused interim could be dangerous to internal stability and might lead to the ascendancy of pro-Moscow Communists. During the critical transition to a new administration, the army might play a stabilizing role. Any goodwill toward Washington on the part of the Yugoslav military might help keep the country independent of Moscow.

After the break between Yugoslavia and the Soviet bloc in 1948, the United States moved quickly to buttress Yugoslav forces against Soviet reprisals. From 1949 to 1952, Yugoslavia received $300 million in U.S. military aid. But thereafter, Soviet-Yugoslav relations improved markedly and U.S. aid ended.

Today, although some old U.S. equipment remains in service, heavy, first-line equipment is mostly Russian.

The only formal Yugoslav-U.S. military contact is the circumscribed role here of a three-member U.S. military attaché staff and a program in which two Yugoslav officers attend the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., every year.

Portuguese Popular Court Absolves Landowner's Killer

LISBON, July 28 (AP).—Portugal's first "popular court" has declared an accused murderer innocent and condemned his victim as an enemy of the people.

A hastily formed jury of his peers declared field worker Jose Diogo innocent of the murder a year ago of Columbano Monteiro, a wealthy landowner in the poor Alentejo region south of Lisbon.

Citizens and legal experts are divided over the case. Some see it as a dangerous precedent, where popular pressure against "reactionary exploitation" could undermine law and order and be manipulated for political ends.

Others consider it a landmark, a blow against the capitalist system as the revolution makes its way toward a more just socialist society which expresses the will of the masses.

Special Case

Where there seems to be no dispute is that it is a very special case and that the victim was a tyrant who consistently abused the people in his small fiefdom.

"I only know [Mr. Monteiro] died last year, and that they should have killed him a long time before," said a peasant at the trial. He was one of many who claimed to have been beaten and imprisoned on the landowner's orders. "Jose Diogo killed someone who had been killing all of us each day," he said.

The landowner was also accused of being an informer of the former rightist regime's secret police and of exploiting the workers through low salaries and poor living conditions.

Such sentiment led authorities to postpone twice the official trial, try to change its place and keep Mr. Diogo, 38, the father of three, jailed for a year. Last week, bail of 52,000 escudos ($2,000) was raised to free him before the formal trial in the fall and a popular court trial was held.

"The members of this popular jury consider it entirely correct and just," a popular court statement said. "They, nevertheless, feel that popular tribunals should take the form of popular mass assemblies and submit to the [local] popular assembly the following decision: To posthumously condemn the landowner for the oppression and exploitation that he exercised over the people and to consider him an enemy of the Alentejo people."

Different Courts

One of Mr. Diogo's lawyers said that the accused could not hope to get a fair trial from a regular court and that the military authorities must create "completely different kinds of courts and judicial institutions."

A French Dominican, the Rev. Jean Cordonnel, a lifelong campaigner for popular rights in France and Brazil, said, "I attended the beginning of an extraordinary phenomenon—the beginning of the end of a regime . . . that will quickly be overtaken by the will of the people."

A Lisbon lawyer was less enthusiastic. He felt that the country's leftist minority would use popular juries to extend its power, to enlist the people to destroy the remaining private enterprise with virtual impunity.

Expresso, one of the few voices of moderation in the Communist-dominated Lisbon press, said that such popular justice must be universal before it can be tolerated.

Meantime, Mr. Diogo has become something of a hero to the left, appearing at rallies where he maintains that he acted in self-defense.

An effort to get some clarification about the future of popular justice in Portugal from the Justice Ministry was unsuccessful: Two weeks ago, the minister resigned and has not yet been replaced.

Italian Sails Into Trouble

ROME, July 28 (Reuters).—Police today accused Fabrizio Andreuzzi, a Rome building tycoon released by kidnappers yesterday, of failing to inform them of his release until 10 hours later, which legally makes the contractor an accessory after the fact, police said.

Mr. Andreuzzi, who was seized 10 days ago, is alleged to have first gone sailing after being freed. There has been no information on any ransom payment.

Alcoholism Rate Rises For Women in U.K.

LONDON, July 28 (UPI).—The incidence of alcoholism among women in Britain is increasing rapidly and may already be on a par with alcoholism among men because of a growing number of secret women drinkers, a research psychologist said last week.

"The ratio usually given of male to female alcoholics is six to one but this is dropping very rapidly to three to one and in private practice the ratio may be one to one," said Dr. Gloria Litman of the Institute of Psychiatry, writing in New Behaviour magazine. Middle-aged women are particularly susceptible to problem drinking, Dr. Litman said.

New Find Shakes Continental Drift Theory

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, July 28 (NYT).—In an unusual collaboration, scientists with diametrically opposing views of the history of the Atlantic Ocean have joined forces to assess the significance of continental rocks that have been dredged from the sea floor midway between Africa and South America.

The specimens were originally seen, by oceanographers from the University of Miami, as chips from a fragment of the hypothetical supercontinent that existed when Africa and the Americas were joined 150 million years ago. The fragment, they proposed, was left behind as the two continents drifted apart.

Such an opening of the Atlantic has become the new orthodoxy among earth scientists. One of the most outspoken dissenters has been Dr. Arthur Meyerhoff, long associated with the American Association of Petroleum Geologists in Tulsa, Okla.

He argued that, if as the proponents of continental drift believe, the floor of the Atlantic is steadily spreading and moving away from its median ridge, an old continental fragment should have been carried along with this movement.

Specimens Studied

He and the Miami group therefore joined forces with specialists from Europe to study the specimens. Their findings have been published in a recent issue of Earth and Planetary Science Letters. They have now been elaborated in telephone interviews.

They are agreed on the most likely history of the continental fragment involved, but not on its significance with regard to the drift theory.

It is their consensus that the formation, now lying beneath almost 3,000 feet of water, was formed in shallow water and then emerged from the sea to be altered by rainfall. While chiefly limestone, it contains rock grains that seem to have been derived from the granites of a nearby land mass.

Today, however, the site is in the mid-Atlantic, roughly halfway between Senegal in Africa and Venezuela in South America. The material was dredged from the crest of an east-west ridge that parallels the VEMA Fracture Zone. The latter marks a wide offset of the north-south trending mid-Atlantic ridge.

Limestone Age

A critical element in the interpretation was finding the age of the limestone. Had it been laid down along the coast of a relatively recent mid-ocean island? Or was it a remnant of the time when, according to proponents of the drift theory, the growing ocean was no wider than the Red Sea of modern times?

The answer is thought to have been found in a single fecal pellet characteristic of a crab that lived during the Jurassic period about 150 million years ago. Such pellets, unique in appearance, are often used to identify formations as being Jurassic.

Dr. Meyerhoff explained that the leading authority on these crabs is Dr. Paul Bronnimann of the University of Geneva and he was included on the evaluation team. So were the two University of Miami scientists who made the original interpretation, Dr. José Honnorez and Dr. Enrico Bonatti, and the head of the Geology Department there, Dr. Césare Emiliani.

Dr. Meyerhoff said he still believes the specimens raise serious questions about the drift theory. But he conceded that there is other evidence that gives it support.

The specimens are the first indicative of continental material in the southern mid-Atlantic. Several submerged areas of the North Atlantic, notably Rockall Bank, have been identified as fragments of a land mass, that, it is widely believed, broke up as Europe and North America swung apart between 50 and 100 million years ago.

Italy's Socialists Favor Red Role Within Coalition

ROME, July 28 (NYT).—The Italian Socialist party's central committee has come out strongly in favor of Communist party participation in government.

In his final address to the central committee, Francesco de Martino, party secretary, said that the Socialists might refuse to support a government that did not have some sort of Communist participation.

The Socialist party leader gave his speech Saturday but it was made public only yesterday. The tenor of the address seemed to confirm that the Socialist party intends to make the most of the new situation following regional elections throughout Italy June 15.

In those elections, the Communist party gained 33.4 per cent of the vote. The Christian Democratic party suffered a setback that left them with 35.3 per cent.

Youth Hijacks Jet Over Japan

TOKYO, July 28 (AP).—A 17-year-old boy who decided in mid-flight he wanted to go to Hawaii hijacked a Japanese domestic airliner today. He was arrested soon after he let the plane land to unload the other passengers, the police said.

They said the youth had knocked on the cabin door and was admitted. Keeping his hands in his pocket, as if armed, he demanded that the plane, bound for northern Japan, return to Tokyo, unload the passengers and then go to Honolulu.

There were 286 persons aboard the All Nippon Airways jet, including 11 crew members.

After the passengers disembarked, two policemen disguised as airport ground personnel entered the plane and seized the youth, who was found to be unarmed, officials said.

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FASHION IN PARIS

Great Day for Checkbooks

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 28.—It was a great day for the girls with the 14-karat gold checkbooks. Those old favorites of theirs, the Paris made-to-order designers, were in better form than they have been for ages.

Even the weather cooperated, and though the $9 slice of melon and the $10 breakfast egg were the No. 1 topic of conversation between shows, none of the crowd that filled the custom-order salons seemed too depressed.

As far as fashion is concerned, the winter topcoat has been replaced by the poncho, the shawl or anything loose and wrappy. Most of them are held together by the clutch system, which means, as far as I can see, that the handbag has to be clenched in the teeth.

Most skirts are much longer than in the American fashion collections, with the shortest about three inches below the knees, but American women have long since declared their independence on the subject of hems.

For evening there is much more attention to dinner-party dresses than ballgowns and most of the evening skirts show the shoes.

In the old days when the parade of Paris fashion collections lasted 10 days, Monday was a warm-up period, but with the show now condensed into three days, today was a nose dive into two of the most important, Dior and Cardin, with smaller collections such as those by Jean-Louis Scherrer and Philippe Venet filling the spare time.

Dior

Marc Bohan's collection for Dior is one of the best in the history of the house. It is no less than a knockout, young, fresh, new-looking and, most of all, pretty from start to finish. It was an opening with all of the old Dior mystique, the women rushing to kiss Bohan and then grabbing the clothes to try on.

Bohan's daytime clothes are as good as his evening clothes, rare in any collection. For daytime he delivers a handsome version of the poncho, taupe wool which is worn over an equally attractive striped wool dress and black ciré.

As a contrast to the poncho, Bohan reintroduces the tiny mess jacket that just hits the rib cage, and shows it over an easy-to-wear, wrap-around skirt that he does in pleated and plain versions.

The Dior story carries the mess jacket into evening. Every woman with a life full of theater going or restaurant dinners will want one of Dior's dinner suits in black velvet or broadcloth. Just a little more elegant are the ankle-length tube dresses, bare-shouldered and held up by black satin ribbons or a gold halter chain. These, too, have tiny mess jackets, embroidered in silk or jewels on chiffon.

Besides the dinner clothes, there are many of the ballgowns expected of a Dior collection. Few have waistlines but float from gathered, oval necklines and have big sheer sleeves.

The fabrics are soft and feminine and the colors lovely, especially the dress with the mauve top, dark green skirt and jeweled, blue jacket.

Alexandre has created a new hairdo for the collection, slightly 30ish with a flat top and curls flipped up on the sides. Shoes are delicate with higher, but still sturdy, sides. There is no special interest in hats, except for the close-fitting caps that Bohan still likes with his tweeds.

Cardin

Cardin has always had more feeling for truly sporty type sportswear than any other Paris designer. The most exciting part of his collection—the most completely and carefully thought out that Cardin has produced recently—are the soft knits, patterned jerseys and combinations of knit and jersey.

Cardin opens his collection with several versions of a wonderful tube dress. Its body of loose, lacy knit is kept in shape by a tightly ribbed knit band at the just-below-knee-length hem, tight rib-knit sleeves and a rib-knit turtleneck. It's typically Cardin and just right for the times.

The poncho is an old story to Cardin. He has been showing it for a long time, along with the cape that is the second favorite candidate in Paris to replace the prosaic topcoat.

Cardin's dresses are so soft, made of angora with a brushed finish like mohair, that it is hard to distinguish the cut. They are both two-piece and one-piece, some bloused and belted and others straight tubes to the ankles finished with a small ruffle.

André Oliver, Cardin's partner, uses the ruffle all through his evening clothes, large, small, pleated or plain.

There are at least a hundred ways to wear a shawl and Jean-Louis Scherrer develops all of them in his fall and winter collection. Everything from hunting jackets to sequined evening dresses is wrapped in a shawl, woolen or chiffon, enormously wide or cut into handkerchief points and with or without deep fringe.

Though Scherrer's collection is small, it covers all kinds of occasions, and is presented attractively to romantic music. There are honest to goodness coats in this collection, all big and worn below midcalf. Plaid wool coats look amusingly Scottish when they are wrapped in enormous plaid shawls.

Scherrer's daytime dresses have big, soft tops with deep armholes, bloused over belts and skinny skirts. The evening gowns are glittering, some swinging with loose spaghetti straps of beads. Most beautiful are the gowns made of sheer fabric with borders embroidered with silk and glitter in Oriental designs.

Venet

Philippe Venet is headquarters for the poncho, which he does realistically, fastening it in the back and belting it at the waist.

Venet shows furs for the first time this season. He is especially interested in evening furs, such as his floor-length minks with skins set diagonally and trimmed with fox collars and cuffs.

Party clothes are more important than daytime clothes, another innovation for Venet. Sleeves are the most important detail of his dresses. They are deep-set and wide, whether coats or evening clothes or the blouses made of satin developed especially for him.

His most feminine dresses are those with soft, satin tops, high waistlines and skirts that are striped with bands of embroidered ribbon.

AP.

Dior's black and silver jacket skims black silk jersey tubular dress.

BAYREUTH FESTIVAL

Wolfang Wagner's Staging of 'Parsifal'

By David Stevens

BAYREUTH, West Germany, July 28 (IHT).—The 25th postwar Richard Wagner festival opened with a new staging, by Wolfgang Wagner, of "Parsifal"—a production that, in a way, symbolizes the end of an era dominated by Wieland Wagner and the beginning of a more eclectic one.

The only other production of "Parsifal" the festival has known in a quarter-century was Wieland Wagner's — historic because it opened the first postwar festival in 1951 and because it was an exemplar of the New Bayreuth style and a powerful influence on operatic production in general. This production, constantly evolving in detail, remained in the festival program until two years ago, seven years after Wieland's death. Its austere beauty and psychological insight made it an unforgettable experience, whether conducted by Hans Knappertsbusch as it was for more than a decade, or by Pierre Boulez. It also is the last of Wieland's Bayreuth productions to be replaced by a new one, which must have been no easy task to contemplate, even for the composer's other grandson.

Brisker Tempos

Musically, Wolfgang Wagner and his conductor, Horst Stein, opted for a cast that is youthful in sound and appearance. This in turn means brisker tempos, and Stein—who at 47 has slowly developed into an impressive Wagnerian conductor—had timings roughly comparable to Boulez's, one and three-quarters hours for the first act, for instance, a good 15 minutes slower than Knappertsbusch. Yet Friday there was no feeling of rushing in Stein's reading, which was broadly paced and spacious throughout.

René Kollo probably has one of the lightest voices ever cast in the title part, and at first he tended to declamatory outbursts as if to make up for a lack of vocal weight. But vocally he grew as the performance progressed, and he bore easily the burden of the final scene.

Hans Sotin made a rather too youthful Gurnemanz in appearance, but his lithe and rich bass infused life into what often is a turgid role. Bernd Weikl's lyric baritone was just right, although he has yet to plumb the depths of Amfortas's agony, while the veteran Franz Mazura made a powerful Klingsor. Eva Randova's physical attributes made her Kundry a pleasure to see in the second act, although her hard-toned, narrowly focused mezzo was more suited to the hag of the outer acts.

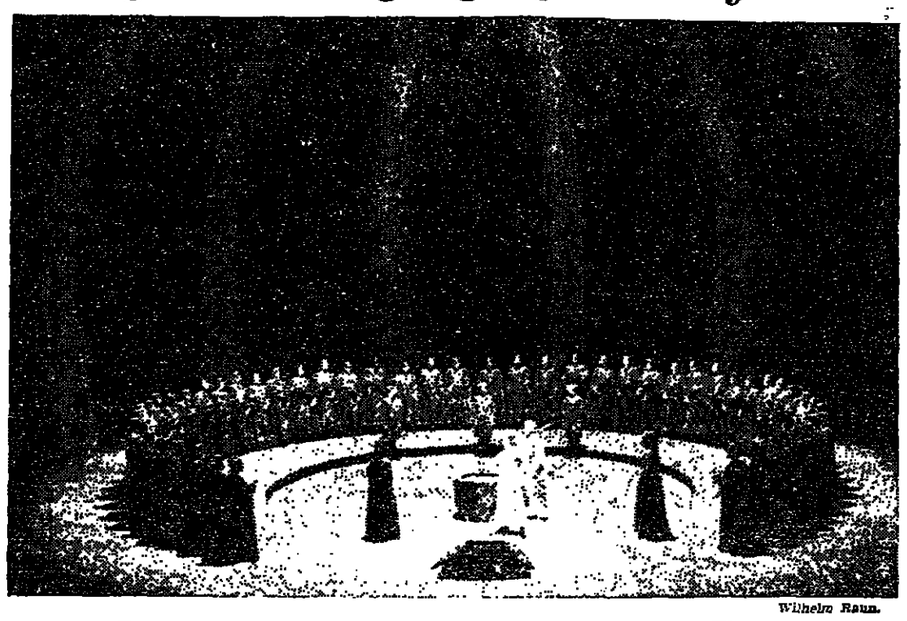
The main elements in Wolfgang Wagner's sets were projections that provided a rich, quasi-impressionist forest foliage for the first scenes of the first and third acts. For the transformations, the projections faded gradually, and several curved upright elements turned from convex to concave to serve as the vertical ribs of a globe-shaped grail temple. For Klingsor's magic garden, this vernal green with tinges of red became a sickly deep green and red—a poisonous garden of which the center was Reinhard Heinrich's too gaudily bright red and green costume for Kundry. Lighting adjustments will likely correct this unseductive effect in later performances.

Otherwise, the staging was routine, without eccentricities and without any particularly telling insights, rather static and a bit dull. But nothing stands still at Bayreuth. The festival has the time and the means to refine this production until the centennial productions that can reasonably be expected in 1982.

'Tristan und Isolde'

The kind of year-to-year growth that one expects here was richly evident in August Everding's production of "Tristan und Isolde," excellent when it was new last year and better still at its revival of Saturday. Everding and his colleagues have rethought and developed almost every aspect—lighting and movement in particular—making this "Tristan" one of the most passionate, active and musically and dramatically integrated ones to be seen anywhere.

Helge Brilioth, as Tristan, was in much stronger voice than last year, although he fluctuated erratically between passages of telling beauty and some wildly uncertain vocalism. Otherwise, the principals—Catarina Ligendza as Isolde, Yvonne Minton as Brangaene, Donald McIntyre as Kurwenal and Kurt Moll as Marke—have gone from strength to strength, the whole being musically knit together by Carlos Kleiber's vibrant and urgent conducting.



Wilhelm Raun.

From Act III of "Parsifal" in new staging by Wolfgang Wagner.

The Proms—There's a Correctable Catch

MUSIC IN LONDON

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, July 28 (IHT).—The 81st season of Henry Wood Promenade Concerts got off with rather more than a bang over the weekend with Mahler's Symphony No. 8 (the so-called "Symphony of a Thousand") on Friday night and Schoenberg's "Moses and Aaron" in concert form last night, both conducted by Pierre Boulez.

Boulez, who in previous "Proms" seasons has given us the Brahms Requiem and Schoenberg's "Gurrelieder," as well as "Moses and Aaron," is doubtless drawn to these outsized productions by the vast dimensions of the Royal Albert Hall, which not only easily contains but even flatters the resplendent sound of mass choirs and reinforced orchestras.

But there is a catch to it which could easily be corrected if Boulez and others could or would overcome their own and the classical music community's traditional aversion to electrical amplification for soloists and even for the orchestra. Mahler's Eighth was not quite a "Symphony of a Thousand" Friday night but the participants, including the BBC Symphony, the BBC singers, the BBC choral society, the Scottish National Orchestra Chorus and the Wandsworth School Choir, numbered about 750. Against such choral forces, or even compared with them, the eight soloists, and sometimes the orchestra too, didn't stand a chance. They looked and sounded like pygmies.

So, at the intermission, I hurried home to hear Part II broadcast in stereo on BBC-3, only to find the imbalance reversed. The soloists came through strongly enough, but the orchestra was overpowering the chorus. I did not see the live telecast on BBC-TV-2, but can assume from previous experience that the sound was inferior to radio, and the spectacle of the massed choirs inferior to the grand impression it made in the hall.

There is a certain perversity in this resistance to amplification in a concert hall. Engineer-controlled balance is accepted without hesitation or inhibition in radio and recording. And yet in the concert hall it is held to be synonymous with original sin, the assumption being that what was unavailable to Mahler or Schoenberg in the concert hall should not be called to the fulfillment of the grandiose and transcendental conceptions today.

There the soloists all were, singing lustily into microphones for the benefit of the radio and TV audience. Why handicap the soloists and deprive the paying guests of a proper balance by banishing modern electronics from the hall itself?

The Proms continue nightly through Sept. 20, with visits by the New York Philharmonic and Cleveland Symphony Orchestras scheduled for Aug. 30 and Sept. 9 respectively.

Women Set Up New Association For Film Makers

ST. VINCENT, Italy, July 28 (AP).—At a meeting this weekend in this Alpine resort near the French border, women who work in the film industry agreed to set up an International Association of the Woman in Cinem... with headquarters in Stockholm. The choice of Stockholm was characterized as a homage to Sweden's progress on the path toward sex equality.

The meeting, the International Congress of Cinema Women, was sponsored by Unesco to mark International Women's Year. Among those attending: director Mai Zetterling of Sweden and Susan Sontag of the United States. The new association was hailed by such actresses as Bibi Anderson, Melina Mercouri and Anna Karina.

Finely Tuned Model Range softens the Impact of an Adverse Year

Despite severe worldwide inflationary pressures and recessionary conditions, BMW has again proved its ability to create and produce performance cars and motorcycles with such powerful customer appeal as to sustain the Company under even the most adverse conditions.

While Germany's car industry as a whole recorded a drop of 22.1% in production and of 21.5% in exports, BMW car production was only 4.3% down on 1973. Its share of exports actually rose by 0.3% so that, in many areas, BMW was able to increase its market share. At the end of 1974 domestic sales by value were just 5% lower than in 1973.

As a result turnover was only 4.4% down at DM 2,500 million and, despite the heavy burden of extra costs throughout 1974, BMW was able to record net earnings of DM 42 million, and to declare a dividend of DM 7.00 per DM 50.00 share (1973: DM 9.00). The AGM was held in Munich on July 3, 1975.

In order to accommodate the sales situation in many markets, car production (including CKD units for overseas assembly) was cut back slightly by 4.3% to 188,965 units. Motorcycle production, on the other hand, rose by 11% to 23,160 units and reached the limits of present capacity in the Berlin-Spandau factory.

Investment

Capital expenditure during 1974 totalled DM 166.5 million, financed entirely out of Company resources. Apart from the completion of productive and ancillary capacity environmental protection measures, extended social facilities and job safety accounted for over DM 18 million.

Sales

In Germany BMW sold 85,641 cars and 4,571 motorcycles, both figures very slightly down on 1973. Of particular interest is the increased share of the six and eight cylinder market, where BMW limousines now account for 20.9% of total sales after 11% in 1973. In many foreign markets sales improved markedly – Switzerland, Austria, The Netherlands, Sweden, Italy, The USA, Canada and South Africa among them – but reductions in others resulted in exports totalling 98,689 units, slightly up on 1973.

Export turnover increased to 46.4% of the total of DM 2,500 million, while total motorcycle turnover rose by 48% to DM 119.7 million. BMW already has five import subsidiaries in key markets abroad, including now its own sales operation in the USA.

Motor Sport

For the first time in motor racing history BMW was awarded a trophy for its outstanding achievement as a racing engine manufacturer. Since 1973 its M 12/6 engine has dominated Formula II racing, and is used by many different racing teams.

Outlook

The first few months of 1975 have witnessed a most impressive increase in sales, attributable to a large extent to BMW's finely balanced model policy and its confidence in the confirmed marketability of its products. The introduction of additional new market-oriented models over the past eighteen months, with their high performance combined with economy in service, means that BMW can expect a satisfactory result for 1975 – provided of course that the Company is not once more faced by explosive cost increases during the rest of the year.

Bayerische Motoren Werke Aktiengesellschaft · Munich

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Western Economic Realities

Before President Ford flew off to a tumultuous welcome in Warsaw, he spent some time in West Germany visiting U.S. troops stationed there to prevent the Poles, among others, from putting military pressures on Bonn. And Mr. Ford also gave his less dramatic version of President Kennedy's "Ich bin ein Berliner," by promising to stand behind the U.S. "commitment to the freedom of Berlin"—a freedom which is threatened by, among others, the Poles.

These are some of the apparent anomalies of the present stage of détente—apparent, because it is possible to keep one's powder dry in the face of a possible threat without going around, regardless of the international weather, swathed in rainwear. But it is clear that Mr. Ford and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt did not ignore some of the urgent needs of the West in their lengthy conversations.

"We fully recognize," Mr. Ford said after these discussions, "that the economy of the United States is an integral part of the economy throughout the world, and particularly that of Western Europe."

It is not clear whether the President has wholly acceded to Mr. Schmidt's urging for "day and night" consultations among the countries of the Common Market, the United States and, eventually, Japan, or if he will accept the call of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France for an early high-level meeting on currency problems. But at least he has stated in principle what is certainly a fact, that economic collaboration now is of more immediate import than stepped-up military cooperation; that the stability of the industrialized West is under greater economic, than strategic, stress.

This is not only because economic factors could cause such political strains as are evident in Italy and Britain to get out of hand, and spread. It is also because the confrontation between those peoples who manufacture and those who extract raw materials is a major cause of global tension, one that is embracing the whole of the Third World and which could give the Communist world advantages over the democratic world.

In that confrontation—however much it may be glossed over by conferences and diplomatic language—currency plays an important part. President Giscard d'Estaing, following a French tradition that goes back beyond De Gaulle, urges a formula that will give world currencies greater stability than the present free float. But this is not because the French, as cynics maintain, cling to the memory of the canny peasant who kept a store of gold Napoleons under the bed. Rather, the vagaries of the major currencies form one of the grievances of the Third World—including the oil-producing states—and could be reflected in cartels and boycotts. So Mr. Giscard d'Estaing should be heard, and his ideas discussed, as West Germany is prepared to do and as the United States should do.

There is much that is at best symbolic and at worst merely cosmetic about the Helsinki ceremonies. But to give reality to what is good of the European charter will require not only high moral pronouncements of an even military alertness and unity from the West. It will demand wise and far-reaching economic policies, achieved in concert and carried out in unity.

'We Should've Led an Armed Rebellion Instead of Ducking the Draft.'

Crowded '76 Field

Democrats at the Gate

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The race for the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination is the most crowded field in either party in recent history. Nine men are actively seeking the nomination and another three are under serious consideration by party leaders.

The conventional wisdom is that the three candidates who are not running—Sens. Edward M. Kennedy, Hubert H. Humphrey and Edmund S. Muskie—have the best chance of success because there will be a brokered convention.

But history suggests a note of caution. Brokered conventions were a 19th-century phenomenon. There have been only two in the last half-century, the Democrats nominating John W. Davis in 1924 and Adlai E. Stevenson in 1952. Otherwise, both parties have chosen the obvious front-runner. The primaries next spring will probably produce such a leading candidate once again.

Unreal Odds

If there is a brokered convention, however, Sen. Kennedy would be a two-to-five favorite. Indeed, odds in his case are unreal. The pressure on him to accept would be intense.

In a deadlocked convention, I would rate Sen. Humphrey's chances at four to one and Sen. Muskie's at five to one. Mr. Humphrey has the disadvantage of being the more battle-scarred and familiar. But many politicians who signed up with Mr. Muskie four years ago and went down with him believe he showed an inept touch when the going got tough in the early primaries. By contrast, they remember favorably Mr. Humphrey's come-from-behind campaign in 1968 that nearly caught Richard Nixon at the wire.

Of the nine active candidates, George C. Wallace can be ruled off the board. In the unlikely event he is the nominee, the Democrats would split and the liberals nominate a candidate of their own.

Early Favorite

Sen. Henry Jackson is the early favorite. But in my view, his chances are no better than 10 to one. Sen. Jackson is a shrewd, effective, serious-minded legislator. Even his enemies usually concede that he would make a competent president. The trouble is he has too many enemies. Those who distrust him as a defender of the Vietnam war, of big military budgets, and of a hard line in foreign affairs are numerous enough to veto his nomination. Only a brilliant showing in the primaries would enable him to overpower his enemies. But as a campaigner he has zero charisma. One of his Senate colleagues has remarked, "Why, you can fall asleep while shaking hands with Scoop."

If Sen. Jackson fades in the primaries, any one of three candidates is well positioned to break through.

They are Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana, former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, and Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona. I would rate the chances of each of them at eight to one.

Sen. Bayh, a good orator and a resilient campaigner, has excellent relationships with organized labor. Rep. Udall has a Will Rogers candor and humor that are attractive, and he has the advantage of a strong identification with the environmental issue.

Former Gov. Carter is almost unknown, but he impresses small audiences with his charm and his skill in defining and developing issues. The Democratic party, having once been the home of the "solid South" and then having lost most of its support there in national elections, is now politically and psychologically prepared to nominate a Southerner.

Three other candidates—former Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina, former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma, and Sargent Shriver—have qualities and experience comparable to the Bayh-Udall-Carter group but their chances, for various reasons, are much poorer. I rate them 50 to one.

Mr. Sanford, an excellent public servant and of presidential quality, is politically crippled by his defeat in his own state in 1972 by George C. Wallace. Until he slays that dragon in next year's North Carolina primary, he has to be judged a longshot.

'Hot' Style

Former Senator Harris's style strikes me as too "hot," too revivalist to appeal to the urban voters who are the core of Democratic strength. But if it is true that George C. Wallace really exploits economic dissatisfactions and that those dissatisfactions are separable from his basic appeal as a racist, two propositions that I disbelieve, then Mr. Harris—a genuine, nonracist populist—is the right man to put those theories to the test.

Mr. Shriver is an exceptionally attractive public figure. But his vice-presidential campaign in 1972 did little to rescue the McGovern shambles or to establish his own political reputation. Mr. Shriver remains an unproven quantity.

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen is a 100-to-1 shot. Despite astute efforts to create a centrist image, this suave, handsome spokesman of the Texas financial establishment is perceived by labor, blacks, and other Democratic interest groups as too conservative. But since the head of the ticket is sure to be a liberal, Mr. Bentsen is an excellent prospect for vice-president. Indeed, there are those who believe his real goal is to follow Lyndon Johnson's 1960 route and enter national office as the running mate of Sen. Kennedy.

The End of Apollo

The splashdown of the last Apollo spacecraft on Thursday concluded an era that has added immeasurably to our knowledge of both the planet on which we live and the solar system in which it exists. It was an era that began haltingly less than two decades ago under the spur of Soviet competition and reached its zenith in 1969 when men first walked on the moon. It has been closed, appropriately, with a joint U.S.-Soviet mission. Some people argue now that what the United States learned from Apollo and its predecessors was not worth the money. Perhaps it wasn't, by any strict accounting. These are wasteful enterprises, by their nature, and space explorers tend to travel first class. But it seems to us that this brief era will nonetheless go down in history as one of the great moments of modern America.

One very important lesson to be learned from Apollo—and Gemini and Mercury before it—has nothing to do with space or the moon. It concerns the extraordinary potential of the United States to solve technological and engineering problems once the commitment to do so has been made. Many informed persons were skeptical in 1961 about President Kennedy's promise that Americans would walk on the moon in a decade. The problems were said to be too difficult and U.S. knowledge of what was needed to accomplish the goal too meager. But presidential commitment, Congress' cooperation in providing the money, and the newly formed space agency's ability to recruit a remarkable team of engineers and scientists made it happen. Thus, the shining example of Apollo should have meaning for every future challenge facing the United States where some combination of resources, administrative and technical skill and sheer audacity are involved. If we can go to the moon in a decade, why can't we solve the energy crisis? If we can go to the moon, why can't we solve the transportation problem? Or the pollution problem? Is it because there are no solutions? Or do we not now have to admit, post-Apollo, that our lack of progress proceeds from nothing more than a failure of will or nerve? Obviously, our resources do not allow all such problems to be tackled with equal fervor simultaneously. But the lesson of Apollo is that, given the commitment, enormous problems can be overcome.

In its own terms, of course, the Apollo program has opened up new frontiers, not only of knowledge but also of service. The next era in the U.S. space program is one in which the United States will use what we learned in ways that make space flight a tool, not just a voyage of discovery. It will be some years before Americans fly out there again and, when they do, it will be in reusable vehicles designed to make the servicing and replacement of satellites cheaper and the acquisition of new knowledge about the earth's surface and the air that surrounds it more easily attainable.

This is as it should be. The age of exploration must now give way to an age of consolidation and exploitation of what has been learned. Someday, undoubtedly, man will again set foot on the moon and venture beyond it. But those voyages must wait. Other matters now require urgent attention. The real challenge will come in establishing the right priorities.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

See Not, Hear Not, Know Not

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—The late Richard Crossman was a British politician, a generally left-wing member of the Labor party, who differed from almost everyone else in this country's political life in a respect more fundamental than his view of particular issues. He did not care what the makers of established opinion thought about him. He did not play the game of approval. He was prepared to be thought a nuisance, even a cad.

That may not sound earthshaking to Americans, who are used to rebels as politicians. But in Britain it was, and is, a novelty. Even political radicals in this country tend to keep within the confines of custom, avoiding what is not done.

Mr. Crossman is news in Britain these days because, while he was in the Labor Cabinet from 1964 to 1970, he kept a diary. He intended to publish it, as he made clear to everyone, and after his death in 1974 his literary executors went ahead with plans for publication. That has led to a drama of law and politics and personality.

Lawsuit Brought

For the last week, the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Widgery, has been hearing a suit to enjoin publication of the Crossman diaries. The case was brought by the attorney general in the present Labor government, and it asks to have the book or any excerpts kept from the public indefinitely.

The lawsuit is sometimes described as a British equivalent of the Pentagon papers case. Considering the time spent on it, the innocent American might think that the diaries contained the secrets of British nuclear weapons at least. But in fact the proposed book is not directed at matters of defense or foreign policy. Mr. Crossman took care to avoid any question of risk to the national security.

What, then, is all the fuss about? The diaries disclose the shocking fact that members of the British Cabinet sometimes disagree with one another. They also get conflicting advice from their civil servants.

Merely to recite such awful things makes one's lower lip tremble. Why, until Richard Crossman wrote them down, everyone in this country assumed that Labor party and Cabinet members loved each other and never disagreed about anything.

Can grown men and women really expect anyone to believe such stuff? The actuality is that disagreement and backbiting are as frequent in this government as in any other, possibly a little more so. And anyone who moves in London political circles hears people say things about each other's official views and private lives that would make the sourest Washington gossip's hair curl.

What, then, is the lawsuit all about? To an outsider, an American—and his is admittedly a biased opinion—it is a case that goes to the very nature of British government and society.

This tends to be a close society still. Those in power mostly prefer to cover over unpleasant realities with myths—among them myths about the high-minded functioning of government.

Of course some myths are harmless: it is nice to cheer the Queen as if she were in charge. But it is another thing to conceal the processes of a governmental system that, after all, has not worked very well lately.

Richard Crossman wanted to demythologize British government. He wanted to expose its methods and its daily grind of business, contentious or boring. That is what offends the establishment. Its view is that what people do know will hurt them.

Odd Thing

From a legal viewpoint, the odd thing is that the suit against the Crossman diaries is not based on any statute. Britain has an Official Secrets Act, much criticized as too drastic, but it does not happen to authorize injunctions before publication. Rather than wait and use it to prosecute after publication, which might be politically embarrassing, the attorney general has asked for an injunction under what he calls the "inherent power" of the courts.

The short answer from American judges would probably be a refusal to extend the law into areas where the legislature has declined to go. It made a great difference in the Pentagon papers case, probably a decisive one, that Congress had not in terms provided for the injunction sought by the Nixon administration against The New York Times. American courts usually have a clear conscience when they tell an attorney general to ask Congress for the powers he says are essential to national salvation.

Justice Brandeis, making the argument for openness in public affairs, said, "Sunlight is the best disinfectant." Americans with much affection for Britain may wish it thought more of that view. We have to recognize that our similarities in this instance conceal a large cultural divide. Richard Crossman fought all his life against the differential and hierarchical instincts in British society. His fight goes on.

Grim Forecast for New Mideast War

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—At this moment while the diplomatic process in the Mideast still teeters between promise and stagnation, it may be useful to consider what kind of a war could result if it failed altogether.

It would be, Israeli military historian Martin Van Creveld suggests, fierce and costly beyond comparison with the four previous Arab-Israeli wars.

A writer for Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies here, he suggests that the successes of the anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles in the 1973 war "indisputably demonstrated" the advantages of defense.

Slugging Match

"Consequently," he writes, "there is reason to think that battles—though not necessarily campaigns—will become harder to decide in the years to come, and will display a growing tendency to degenerate into slugging matches going on interminably until one side or the other gives way because of sheer exhaustion. Under such conditions, ammunition expenditure is likely to rise enormously as will losses in men and material."

The result of the military lessons of the 1973 war, Mr. Van Creveld goes on, "will be to place a new premium on aggression, that is, on being the first to strike before the other side is ready. Given the power of defense and the consequent tendency toward stalemate, success must turn on the ability to win the war, or at least to make the greatest possible gains, in one mighty blow; conversely, an advantage once gained will be exceedingly difficult to cancel out again."

In the last war, both sides began to run out of ammunition after a single week of murderous but indecisive fighting." Mr. Van Creveld notes, not because they were ill-prepared—quite the contrary. But because technological progress has made decisive victory much harder to achieve and as rates of attrition and supply consumption soared. Three thousand tanks were lost in three weeks, for instance.

Role of Defense

"The predominance of the defense has usually led to a total commitment and total war," Mr. Van Creveld concludes. "Thus, whatever the exact course of the next Arab-Israeli fighting bout, there is every reason to believe that the days of 'victory through limited liability' are fast running out; that the wars, even the conventional ones, of the future will become more, rather than less, total, subjecting the resources of the societies waging them to an ever increasing drain and strain."

As if that conclusion were not grim enough, a second relevant study has just been issued on the prospects of nuclear war in the Mideast. In it, Robert J. Pranger and Dale R. Tahtinen of the American Enterprise Institute imagine the "worst case": diplomacy failing, technology rising, a fifth war breaking out and escalating into use of nuclear weapons. "Israel is possible and probably more likely than the matter covered in this study," they say, but nuclear war could come.

The authors think that Israel already has nuclear weapons and that the Arabs might acquire them from an established nuclear power or, more likely, via the purchase of civilian reactors. The most interesting part of their analysis concerns the military and psychological conditions in which such weapons might be used.

Under their "survival scenario," if both sides see a fifth war "as something of a final test—like two boxers struggling near the 15th round with a feeling that up to this point the match has been a draw," then Arabs might use the bomb out of fear of Israeli annexation and Israelis out of fear that their foes had abandoned hope of recovering the lost lands peacefully.

Bankruptcy

"Almost by definition the fifth Arab-Israeli war would be a sign of extreme bankruptcy on the part of the superpowers and international peace-keeping generally. And it is doubtful that regional combatants would listen to internal or external voices of restraint."

Under an "interdiction scenario," atomic weapons might be used to forestall huge expected losses of one's own personnel and equipment and to avert anticipated difficulties of resupply.

Under a "preemption scenario," one or the other side, feeling inferior because it was ill-equipped in the first place or undersupplied for a long war once started, might launch a surprise nuclear attack.

India's Iron Curtain

Backed by a servile Parliament in her seizure of sweeping emergency powers, India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has set about in earnest to erase the last vestiges of freedom in "independent" India.

Regular parliamentary rules have been suspended, preventing members from questioning Cabinet ministers although, since the walkout of disgusted opposition members, no serious challenge of government policies is likely in either House. The possibility of judicial restraint has been squelched by a parliamentary act which prohibits court challenges to any emergency proclamations Mrs. Gandhi may issue when Parliament is not in session. And the press has been muzzled under tough new censorship rules that bar the publication or dissenting views.

After expelling several foreign correspondents, the Gandhi government has lifted its demand for a self-censorship pledge from all foreign journalists, but an ominous threat to the free flow of information from India remains.

Latest additions to a long and growing list of political prisoners include one of India's most respected editors and eight prominent elderly citizens, veterans of India's freedom struggle who dared to plead publicly for the "normal" right of "all the people . . . to discuss openly the merits and demerits of government measures."

This defection from freedom is not the first in an era that has seen a succession of countries that had been trying to practice some form of representative democracy succumb either to Communism or to right-wing authoritarianism. What is doubly tragic about India's trend is that it subverts the planet's biggest democracy, making the world's democrats even more of a minority now than before.

More poignant, the world somehow expected more of India than of lesser states that have tried democratic government but have been unable to maintain it. It expected more, in part, because of the two great names Mrs. Gandhi now dishonors, that of her father, Jawaharlal Nehru, and that of the founder of democratic India, Mohandas K. Gandhi—no relative of the present prime minister—two men whose views would doubtless land them in jail today if they were still alive.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Letters

Indian Army

Among the various factors which have moulded the Indian Army today, Lewis Simons (IHT, July 14), failed to mention one which may be the most significant: the trauma of the 1962 Sino-Indian war, in which the civilian government ordered the Indian Army to perform a task for which it lacked everything except courage: as well as the aftermath of the war, the "investigations" which left the Indian public with the impression that the army was largely responsible for the debacle.

One of the options being considered by Mrs. Gandhi is the institution of a one-party system, the party in question being the Indian National Congress together with the pro-Moscow Communist party of India. No matter how neutral this party tries to be it would be regarded as pro-Soviet by the entire world. China, with its known aversion to "encirclement" by pro-Soviet countries, would react to this development by heating up the Himalayan frontier. It has already announced that it considers Sikkim to be a "provocation." It is not exactly a secret that China is one of the mightiest infantry powers the world has ever seen, and that it has all the logistic advantages on its side. It can institute a war of attrition against India forever. China's aim in a second Sino-Indian war would be to settle the "Indian question"—by continuing to bleed India until internal chaos leads to a permanent fragmentation. China will be supported by Pakistan and indirectly by the OPEC countries. The Soviet Union will not support India, if only to avoid jeopardizing its long-term strategic interests in the oil monarchies. To sum up, China's war aims would seem to be attainable with the means at her disposal.

Faced with this possibility, i.e. 1962 magnified many times, the Indian Army will almost certainly force a "confrontation" with the civilian government, although what form such a confrontation would take is unpredictable.

RATHINDRA NATH SEN.

Haifa, Israel.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 29, 1900

LONDON—Shortly before noon today, Lady Randolph Churchill drove up through the large crowd which had gathered in the street outside St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, accompanied by her son, Winston, and passed into the porch where the Duke of Marlborough, brunged by South African suns, met her ladyship. Giving her his arm, he led her up the center of the church and they attended services.

Fifty Years Ago

July 29, 1925

PARIS—Here in the country in which his distinguished father led the American armies during the World War, 16-year-old Warren Pershing is upholding the family reputation for doing things by dedicating his summer vacation from the school he has been attending in Switzerland to work at common labor in a French automobile factory.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1975

pan's Output Up .9% June; Off 18% in Year

YO, July 28 (AP-DJ).— industrial output made rth consecutive monthly June, rising 0.9 per cent, ng to provisional figures today by the Ministry of tional Trade and In-

gain further confirmed a belief among economists he current recession hit in the first quarter. As t month, the industrial tion index, based on 1970 g 100, was up 5.3 per from its February low. r; the June reading was wn about 18 per cent from ak reached in November, hen the economy was con- to be exceptionally over-

June shipment index (1970 100) stood at 113.4 on a nal basis, up 0.4 per cent lay, but down 8.1 per cent from a year earlier, also after seasonal adjustment. Shipments have been showing an upward trend for five months.

The inventory index, also based on 1970, registered 158.7 after seasonal adjustment in June, down 0.8 per cent from May, but up 3.5 per cent from a year earlier. The downtrend in inventories began six months ago.

The inventory-to-shipments ratio was 139.9 in June, down 1.3 per cent from May, but up 14.7 per cent from a year earlier, MITI said.

Capital Goods Weak

The only sector of the economy showing pronounced weakness in production was capital goods, where output fell in June for the third consecutive month. In contrast, production of construction materials rose for the sixth consecutive month in June and output of producer goods advanced for the fourth consecutive month.

In the consumer area, production and shipments of nondurable goods both rose in June, but durables showed a mixed picture. Durable goods output was up, but shipments fell sharply and inventories turned upward after a six-month decline. Sales of durable goods are very sensitive to real income levels, which showed a decline from a year earlier in May for the first time since November.

By industry, production rose last month in the steel, metal products, chemicals, earthenware, paper and pulp, and textile sectors. Output was flat in the non-ferrous metals, general machinery and transport machinery sectors while the electric machinery, precision equipment, and oil and coal industries showed declines.

Labor Market Weakens

By contrast, Japan's labor market, which surprised government economists by weakening sharply in May, showed further deterioration in June. The Ministry of Labor said today that the ratio of job seekers to job openings, Japan's most closely watched labor market indicator, registered 0.58 for June on a seasonally adjusted basis, down from 0.64 for May. The ministry noted that the June figure renewed the record low set in January, 1966.

The labor market has been weakening since the autumn of 1973, just prior to the Middle East war, when there were about two job openings available for every applicant. The index fell steadily from 1.92 in November, 1973, to 0.71 in February, 1975, before turning upward to 0.73 in March. The slight upswing prompted the Economic Planning Agency, somewhat prematurely, to declare that labor market weakness had bottomed out.

Job seekers totaled 1.5 million persons in June, down 4.1 per cent from May, but up 39 per cent from a year earlier. Registered vacancies were put at 866,150, down 14 per cent from May and down 36.2 per cent from a year earlier.

nada Share at 90% in , Gas Deals

AWA, July 28 (NYT).—The ment has issued strict new les for an enhanced Ca- participation in the ex- development of Arctic d natural gas in the ly administered Yukon and est Territories.

principal requirement in w rules is for a 90-per- Canadian contribution in rojects.

Buchanan, Minister for and Northern Affairs, im- ted the policy immediately nanding that Imperial Oil Toronto, a subsidiary of Corp., justify the award .6-million engineering con- o Fluor Corp. of Houston of a Canadian company.

Buchanan made public a worded letter to J. A. ong, chairman of Imperial, ch the minister challenged S.-owned company to show e contract conformed with ler agreement by the com- to maintain maximum an participation in its development projects.

contract in question was liminary engineering work $600-million processing for natural gas to be ected by Imperial in the est Territories.

Not Curtail Gas Sales

AWA, July 28 (AP-DJ).— unforeseen circum- Canada will not curtail gas exports to the States this winter, Donald ald. Energy, Mines and es Minister, said today.

anticipate no cutbacks ar," he said.

MacDonald had previously IHT, July 18) the gov- it would begin trimming orts because of dwindling an reserves.

sh Squeeze Halts Growth Japanese Textile Firms

YO, July 28 (AP-DJ).— se textile firms have begun ng and postponing their us diversification programs ir mainstay textile opera- have been hard hit by rrent recession.

government's change to growth" policies from an e that stressed the merits pansion has not helped

Textile executives say re still too perplexed by w circumstances to know new fields are still likely w long-range promise.

n Ltd. has made a tenta- uess, selecting cosmetics, tural chemicals, stock farm- Brazil, and pharmaceuti- perhaps its most promis- w ventures. The company anched into oil develop- material for housing con- n, automobile import and ing, glass fiber production ideo education systems, others.

Maekawa, a Teijin manag- rector, said the company eeze" some of its diversifi- projects. He said the com- annot help temporarily sus- projects that require a mount of initial investment iat have a long pay-back

o Sawabe, Asahi Chemical ry's general manager of the g department, said the y has been re-examining ness diversification efforts ill decide upon a priority the end of this year. He cope with projected slow- nomic growth, projects that s their main merit economy le will be given a low y.

d has been diversifying in- alizers, construction mate- eal estate, foodstuffs, phar- icals, fine chemicals and l equipment.

Sawabe said the company irst rebuild the depressed textile sector. But he noted the company will continue to promote its diversification program because the non-textile sector has been proven to be profitable in general.

Asahi is relatively well positioned compared with other synthetic fiber producers because its synthetic fiber sector sales account for a relatively low 60 per cent of overall sales. For example, Toray Inc.'s synthetic fiber sector accounts for nearly 80-per-cent turnover.

Most textile firms recorded drastic profit declines in the six months ended March 31 and most liquidated reserves and securities to pay dividends for the period. This situation has discouraged much investment in new and perhaps risky fields for the time being.

Yoshitaro Magoku, managing director of Toray, said his firm will take "certain steps" to adjust its diversification program to expectations of slower economic growth, but he declined to provide any details. He said reconstruction of the fiber division is the firm's most urgent task.

Toray's diversification projects include carbon fiber production, synthetic paper manufacturing, L-lysine (an essential amino acid) production and housing unit manufacturing.

Meanwhile, Kuraray Co., a smaller textile firm, said today it plans to close a plant in Osaka prefecture by next March and transfer the production equipment to its South Korean subsidiary.

The plant, which has 26,400 vinylon spindles, has been operated by a total work force of 260 workers, officials said. The workers will be transferred to other plants in Japan. The spindles are equivalent to about 25 per cent of Kuraray's total equipment.

Yellow Wheat in U.S. Causes Woes

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP-DJ).—Despite a projected record winter wheat crop of 1.6 billion bushels, about three-fourths of which has been harvested, U.S. exporters say they are having unusual difficulty finding enough of the grain to fill their orders.

The problem, they say, is that the wheat crop this year includes an extraordinarily large amount of so-called yellow wheat. Each hard winter wheat field produces a mixture of both yellow and dark red grain.

The mixture is classified as dark red winter wheat if three-quarters or more of it is the red kind. Most users prefer what is called ordinary hard winter wheat, which contains 40 to 75 per cent red grain. Yellow wheat contains less than 40 per cent red grain.

A Fast-Growing Problem

Grain inspectors say about 95 per cent of the early wheat harvest from Oklahoma and Kansas was yellow wheat this year, compared with 19 per cent of the total winter wheat crop last year. Most of last year's crop consisted of ordinary, darker wheat.

"We've just recently realized how fast the problem is growing," says Jerry Cotter, an Agriculture Department inspection official. "We could still see a real scramble this year. The exporters will have to come up with either a lot of dark wheat or some new contracts for yellow wheat."

The immediate question is whether the yellow-wheat glut will reduce the amount of U.S. wheat bought by the Soviet Union. Some industry sources believe U.S. exporters are shopping in other countries to get enough of the dark wheat. Cook Industries Inc. has acknowledged that its 110.1-million-bushel sale to the Soviet Union can consist of wheat from any origin, not just the United States. Other exporter contracts also have the any-origin provision, and future contracts are likely to have the provision, market sources say.

Result of Excessive Rain

The yellowing was caused by excessive rains before harvest. Yellow wheat generally contains less protein than the ordinary dark wheat, but the difference this year is not regarded as critical by domestic wheat users. Protein levels in yellow wheat samples from the early Kansas harvest, for example, are running just slightly below last year's 11-per-cent average for all winter wheat. U.S. millers say much of the wheat they have seen so far will make adequate bread flour.

Affluent foreign buyers such as the Soviet Union and Japan have their own definitions of quality, however, and they insist that yellow wheat is not quality wheat. Exporters have in the past overcome foreign objections by buying a lot of dark wheat to mix with the yellow wheat to get a satisfactory blend.

That is harder to do this year, because of the preponderance of yellow wheat. Furthermore, foreign customers who last year complained about garlicky, low-quality wheat they allegedly received from the United States are being fussier about what they will accept this year. The current grain-inspection scandals are heightening foreign suspicion about the quality, some industry officials say.

Agriculture Department spokesmen say that most of the wheat that U.S. exporters sell will come from the United States, which is expected to produce an estimated 16 per cent of the world total. After meeting domestic needs, the United States will have about 1.2 billion bushels to export this year, more than any other country.

Atlantic Council Seeks Supplement to GATT

New Trade Group of 18 States Proposed

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, July 28 (IHT).—A prestigious private group today proposed establishment of a new 18-nation nucleus within the 83-member General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to promote freer world trade and better enforcement of international trade commitments.

The aim would be to put decisions affecting world trade into the hands of those nations responsible for most of it.

The plan, released by the Atlantic Council of the United States, suggests that Western Europe, North America, Japan, Australia and New Zealand—nations responsible for three-fourths of world trade—enter into an agreement among themselves with stricter trade rules and spelled-out institutional arrangements.

This proposed agreement, supplementary to GATT, would include a provision that voting be weighted to reflect each member's proportion of world trade.

The European Community would be counted as a single member and would have the largest vote—33.31 per cent. The U.S. vote would be 24.82 per cent, Japan's would be 11.97 per cent and Canada's 9.84 per cent.

The proposed new trading rules, made at a time when multilateral trade negotiations are getting under way in Geneva, would:

- Cut tariffs substantially across the board.
- Bring export controls on commodities in short supply under international scrutiny.
- Strengthen authority of the International Monetary Fund over use of trade measures for monetary purposes.
- Attack various types of nontariff barriers.
- Offer a wholly new approach to the problem of agricultural trading.

The authors of the plan, called "GATT Plus," argued for the new agreement and adoption of weighted voting:

"The effect of GATT's one-country-one-vote rule has been to give the controlling voice in all GATT decisions, even those affecting trade among the industrialized nations, to countries with a smaller volume of trade and a lesser ability at their present stage of development to assume new trade obligations.

"Under these circumstances the industrialized countries have tended to take their commitments in GATT less and less seriously. An important goal in reform, therefore, should be that decision-making be responsive to the economic weight of the participants."

In his foreword to the report, Sir Eric Wyndham-White, director general of GATT from its founding in 1948 through 1965, writes that "the essential reforms in the decision-making machinery can be accomplished without depriving the developing countries either of the benefits of the present GATT or of the prospects for improving the condition of their trade." Benefits obtained by the industrialized countries through the new agreement would be passed on to all GATT countries through the existing most-favored-nation provisions.

Company Reports

Aetna Life & Casualty

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Profits (millions)	a15.1	41.7
Per Share	a0.28	0.79
Profits (millions)	b16.2	50.5
Per Share	b0.30	0.95
First Half		
Profits (millions)	a27.5*	82.6
Per Share	a0.52	1.55
Profits (millions)	b39.2*	89.98
Per Share	b0.73	1.69

a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.
* Includes extraordinary gain of $10.4 million.

Alco Standard

Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	696.4	738.7
Profits (millions)	21.96	17.7
Per Share	1.96	1.66
Per Share Diluted	1.91	1.51

Amerada Hess

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	705.1	961.7
Profits (millions)	33.5	46.0
Per Share	0.87	1.19
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,578.0	1,944.0
Profits (millions)	61.1	95.8
Per Share	1.59	2.49

American Brands

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,009.9	888.4
Profits (millions)	25.9	33.0
Per Share	0.97	1.24
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,957.6	1,648.8
Profits (millions)	62.9	68.6
Per Share	2.37	2.59

American Express

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	602.9	527.0
Profits (millions)	41.3	40.0
Per Share	0.57	0.55
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,176.8	1,002.9
Profits (millions)	76.7	74.5
Per Share	1.06	1.03

American Stores

First Quarter	1976	1975*
Revenue (millions)	744.1	645.98
Profits (millions)	6.8	3.6
Per Share	1.29	0.68†

*1975 figures restated
† Adjusted for a 3-for-2 stock split in June 1975

Babcock & Wilcox

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	395.4	301.1
Profits (millions)	9.6	9.3
Per Share	0.80	0.77
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	745.9	588.7
Profits (millions)	19.8	17.4
Per Share	1.64	1.44

Braniff International

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	146.0	140.4
Profits (millions)	6.3	7.8
Per Share	0.31	0.39
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	290.1	269.3
Profits (millions)	11.1	13.5
Per Share	0.56	0.67

FMC

Second Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue (millions)	627.6	539.2
Profits (millions)	33.0	28.5
Per Share	1.00	0.85
Per Share Diluted	0.90	0.78
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,160.6	1,016.4
Profits (millions)	59.9	46.7
Per Share	1.80	1.40
Per Share Diluted	1.64	1.29

*1974 figures restated

Getty Oil

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	775.2	675.2
Profits (millions)	68.3	62.2
Per Share	3.66	3.32
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,527.6	1,330.5
Profits (millions)	109.4	135.8
Per Share	5.84	7.25

Gulf Oil

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	3,864.0	4,818.0
Profits (millions)	160.0	315.0
Per Share	0.82	1.62
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	7,868.0	9,334
Profits (millions)	355.0	605.0
Per Share	1.82	3.11

Lykes-Youngstown

Second Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue (millions)	384.5	457.3
Profits (millions)	13.7	34.1
Per Share	1.39	3.42
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	820.5	810.2
Profits (millions)	33.5	41.3
Per Share	3.50	3.83

* 1975 figures restated.

N.L. Industries

First Half		
Revenue (millions)	621.1	812.6
Profits (millions)	24.8	45.6
Per Share	1.03	1.89

Niagara Mohawk Power

First Half	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	501.1	424.4
Profits (millions)	66.2	63.1
Per Share	1.27	1.37

Northeast Utilities

First Half	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	359.5	286.99
Profits (millions)	43.1	32.2
Per Share	0.83	0.70

Occidental Petroleum

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,388.9	1,494.4
Profits (millions)	43.7	80.6
Per Share	0.68	1.37
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	3,800.3	2,740.2
Profits (millions)	117.5	139.0
Per Share	1.93	2.34

Pennzoil

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	257.5	235.6
Profits (millions)	36.9	33.0
Per Share	0.76	0.95
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	506.5	451.4
Profits (millions)	53.8	70.4
Per Share	1.53	1.84

Schlumberger

Second Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue (millions)	388.6	302.4
Profits (millions)	53.2	35.2
Per Share	0.97	0.64†
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	755.5	574.4
Profits (millions)	95.1	63.3
Per Share	1.73	1.15†

* Restated.
† Adjusted for a 3-for-1 stock split in April 1975.

Southland

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	446.8	413.7
Profits (millions)	10.8	9.7
Per Share	0.62	0.57
Per Share Diluted	0.59	0.53
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	840.3	768.6
Profits (millions)	14.97	13.2
Per Share	0.86	0.78
Per Share Diluted	0.83	0.74

Teledyne

Second Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue (millions)	424.4	427.6
Profits (millions)	24.4	15.4
Per Share	1.35	0.61
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	837.0	832.9
Profits (millions)	45.3	34.0
Per Share	2.46	1.34

* 1974 figures restated.

Texas Instruments

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	330.96	403.4
Profits (millions)	11.3	25.2
Per Share	0.49	1.10
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	633.7	778.9
Profits (millions)	25.3	49.98
Per Share	1.10	2.19

U.S. Cutback Spurs Gain in Productivity

Rise in 2d Quarter Put at 2% Annual Rate

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP).—Productivity in the private economy in April through June increased for the first time since the second quarter of 1974, the Labor Department reported today.

Productivity is output per hour of all persons in the economy. It increased at a 2-per-cent seasonally-adjusted annual rate, the largest increase in the measure since the first three months of 1973.

However, the department said the increase reflected a 0.4-percent decline in total output and a 2.3-per-cent decline in hours worked. But because the decline in output was less rapid than the drop in hours, productivity was up.

Compensation Up 7.3%

The increase followed a 1.7-per-cent drop in productivity in the first three months of the year.

In the nonfarm sector, productivity rose 3.3 per cent in the second quarter, but in manufacturing it declined 1.8 per cent. However, the decline in manufacturing was much less then the 7.9-per-cent drop recorded in the first quarter.

Compensation per hour of all persons, a measure which includes wages, employer social security contributions and other fringe benefits, increased 7.3 per cent in the second quarter, compared with a 10.8-per-cent rise in the previous quarter.

The department said this rise in hourly compensation was partially offset by the increase in productivity, so that unit labor costs rose 5.2 per cent, compared with a 10.7-per-cent increase in the first quarter.

Fewer Strikes Reported

Real compensation per hour—that is, hourly compensation adjusted by the consumer price index—increased 1.2 per cent in the second quarter, compared with a rise of 2.7 per cent in the first quarter.

In a separate report, the department said all measures of strike activity during the first six months of the year were lower than the levels recorded in 1974.

Worktime lost to strikes during the first half of 1975 was estimated at 1.8 working days per 1,000, compared with 2.1 in 1974. A total of 17.2 million days were lost to strikes so far this year, some 3.6 million fewer than in the 1974 first half.

Big Board Prices Sag As Turnover Declines

NEW YORK, July 28 (IHT).—Mideast tensions and a variety of domestic concerns, including New York City's financial crisis, exerted downward pressure on prices on the New York Stock Exchange today for the ninth consecutive session.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 6.26 to 827.83.

Volume totaled 14.85 million shares compared with 15.11 million shares on Friday.

Brokers said the market continued to give ground under the pressure of rising U.S. interest rates. A prime rate increase to 7 1/2 from 7 1/4 per cent continued to spread among major banks today.

Brokers also reported apprehension that the Federal Reserve Board might continue to tighten its monetary policy because of the continuing growth in the money supply.

Most of the volume leaders surrendered fractions. Many of the semiconductor shares, among the weakest spots last week, continued to encounter selling pressure. Fairchild Camera, which reported sharply lower second-quarter profits last week, fell 1 1/4 to 47 3/8.

National Semiconductor fell 5/8 to 37, with Motorola also off 1 to 47 5/8. But Texas Instruments added a fraction despite reporting reduced quarterly profits.

Gulf Oil and Occidental Petroleum lost fractions after coming in with lower earnings. Heavily traded Continental Oil dropped 1 1/2 to 63 3/8.

Du Pont sagged 1 1/4 to 121 3/4 among the chemicals.

Teledyne gained 1 7/8 to 100 3/4 after reporting sharply higher second-quarter net.

Martin Marietta tacked on 3/4 at 17 3/4. The company won a $44.5-million Army contract for development of a laser-guided artillery shell.

Playboy Enterprises gained 3/4 to 4 1/4. The company decided last week not to go private. Today it said its London club has set up a bookmaking operation.

Litton declined 7/8 to 6 7/8. The company disclosed it is having liquidity problems.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading. The Amex index fell 0.80 to 90.34.

Options volume amounted to 15,092 contracts, compared with 19,239 contracts the previous session.

Syntex lost 3/8 to 34 7/8. LCA Corp. eased 1/8 to 8 1/8; it reported sharply lower quarterly profits last week.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.42 to 88.21.

In Chicago, farm futures prices closed sharply higher.

Sources said dry weather and continuing export prospects to the Soviet Union were the dominant factors affecting price movement.

Soybeans, soybean oil, oats and corn all closed the limit higher. Wheat and soybean meal futures posted substantial gains too.

A lack of rainfall over much of Iowa and other points in the Midwest, as well as forecasts for continued hot and dry weather, threatened the prospects for bumper crops of soybeans and corn, traders believe.

Orders Climb 13% in U.S. for Machine Tools

NEW YORK, July 28 (NYT).—New orders for machine tools rose in June for the fourth consecutive month but remained more than 50 per cent lower than the year-earlier level, according to figures released over the weekend by the National Machine Tool Builders' Association. First-half orders ran about 66 per cent below last year's level.

Actual shipments rose 18 per cent from the June 1974 level, which enabled the industry to further reduce its inventory backlog to $1.79 billion, a drop of $100 million from the end of May.

By comparison, the backlog at the end of 1974 stood at $2.5 billion, so the industry has reduced this backlog by more than $700 million in six months.

June orders totaled $113.8 million, up 12.7 per cent over May but 53.4 per cent below the total ordered in June 1974. First-half orders at $535.9 million ran 65.9 per cent below the $1.6 billion of a year ago.

Shipments in June amounted to $221.1 million, or 2.2 per cent more than a year ago. This also represented a gain of 18.1 per cent over the June 1974 level. Shipments in the first six months totaled $1.3 billion, or 34 per cent more than in the like 1974 period.

Strikes in Italy Rise

MILAN, July 28 (AP-DJ).—Working hours lost to strikes in Italy totaled 7.1 million in June, down 3.1 million from last year. In the first half, working hours lost doubled from the corresponding 1974 period to top 109.6 million hours.

FIRST QUARTER REPORT
MARKETING GROWTH
MAPCO's marketing arm, the Thermogas Division, reported that propane sales were up more than 15% in the first quarter of 1975, as compared to the same period a year ago. A detailed review is contained in our Quarterly Review. If you'd like a copy, write:
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Luxembourg
Affiliate of Dresdner Bank A.G.
Summary Financial Statement as of March 31, 1975
(thousands of Lux. Francs)

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Liquid Assets:		Preferred Creditors	3,691
Cash, Balances in Postal Cheque Account and with Central Banks	9,961,222	Collection Items payable	5,830
Balances with Banks at sight (incl. for agreed periods up to one month)	13,126,404	Liabilities to Banks at sight and up to one month	13,308,350
Collection Items and other Assets realisable at short notice	215,611	for agreed periods of more than one month	66,216,917
Balances with Banks payable for agreed periods of more than one month	32,559,675	Deposits of non-banking Finance Establishments	13,916,292
Advances to non-banking Finance Establishments	936,862	Current Accounts and Deposits up to one month	1,617,427
Bills discounted	3,309,529	for agreed periods exceeding one month	8,117,062
Other Advances	26,704,397	Sundry Creditors	2,236
Securities	18,959,228	Miscellaneous	1,829,670
Miscellaneous	2,092,324	Fiduciary Accounts	81,016
Fiduciary Accounts	81,016	Capital and Reserves	3,070,000
Fixed Assets	2,829,922	Provisions for contingencies and depreciation	1,828,010
		Net profit	779,689
	110,776,190		110,776,190

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

EXPENDITURE		REVENUE	
Interest and commissions	6,992,421	Interest and commissions	5,950,048
General Expenses	992,482	Other income	4,549,913
Provisions for contingencies and depreciation	1,427,987	Release of provisions for contingencies and depreciation	306,125
Other expenses	614,557	Sundry revenues	46
Net profit	778,685		
	10,806,132		10,806,132

The itemized Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account will be published in the "Memorial—Recueil des Sociétés et Associations" of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg.

Please direct inquiries to: COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE BANQUE S.A., LUXEMBOURG, 26 RUE DU MARCHE-AUX-HERBES, P.O. BOX 355, LUXEMBOURG. Telephone 4 76 01. Telex 2558 CLB (all departments).

Telephone: 4 28 16; Telex: 2302 CLBFX (Euromoney/Foreign Exchange/Precious Metals/Securities).

Cable Address: Bankcompanie Luxembourg or CLB Luxembourg.

Zurich Branch: Färberstrasse 6 (Seehof), P.O. Box 64, CH-8034 Zurich. Telephone (01) 34 91 00. Telex 57 104 CLBCH. Cable Address: Bankcompanie Zurich or CLB Zurich.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
82⅞	45½	AbbLab 1.44	17	131	77¼	76¼	76¾	—½
47¼	35¼	AbbtLab wi		3	37	33½	33½	—¼
47¼	30¼	ACF In 2.40	9	22	44¼	43½	44	+ ½
10¾		AcmeCl .50	5	3	9¼	9	9	—⅛
4¼	1¾	AdmDg .04e	8	14	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
11	7¾	AdmEx .77e		26	10⅝	10½	10½	—¼
6¼	2⅞	Adms Millis		2	5	5	5	
9⅛	3¼	Addressog	69	67	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—⅛
10	7⅛	Advirnv .28e		28	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	20	AetnaLf 1.08	11	251	25	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
12	6⅛	Ahmans .20	7	21	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Aileen Inc	19	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
79⅞	44¾	AirPrd .20b	17	246	65⅞	63½	63⅞	—⅞
12⅝	4⅞	AirbnFrt .50	9	80	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	—⅛
22⅝	10.5	Alrcoinc .90	6	140	20¼	19¾	19¾	—⅛
3⅝	1	AJ Industris	7	21	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
17¼	10½	Akzona 1.20	41	14	16¾	16¼	16¾	—⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Ala Gas 1.28	6	14	13¾	13¾	13¾	—⅛
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z70	78½	78⅛	78⅛	—1
17⅞	9	Alaska intrs	10	13	14	13⅞	13⅞	
19⅝	13⅞	Albanyln .60	6	12	15¾	15¼	15¼	—⅝
8⅝	4⅝	AlbertoC .35	19	3	7	7	7	
20¾	12¼	Albertsn .60	9	55	15¾	17¾	18	— ⅞
24⅛	18⅞	AlcanAlu .80	9	202	22¼	21¾	22⅛	—⅛
13⅛	7½	AlcoStd .56	5	47	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
29	18⅞	AlconLb .24	26	21	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
6⅛	2½	Alexdrs .16e	11	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
6⅛	3	AllenAt .49e	21	21	4⅛	4	4⅛	
11⅞	6⅞	AllegCp .40e	8	21	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
27⅛	20⅛	AllgLud 1.80	4	14	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
35⅛	31⅛	AllgLud pf 3		1	35	35	35	+ ⅛
12⅞	12⅞	AllgPw 1.52	9	34	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	
11⅛	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	12	6	10⅛	9⅞	10	—⅛
42	27	AlldCh 1.60	8	241	37⅞	37¼	37⅛	—⅛
15⅝	8⅞	AlldMnt .54	8	12	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
15⅝	12½	AlldProd 1	5	16	13½	13	13½	—⅛
42⅞	15⅝	AlldStr .60	9	135	39⅝	38⅛	39⅛	
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		8	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
12¼	6⅛	AllisChal .36	6	79	11⅛	11¼	11¼	—⅛
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	7	36	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
12½	7⅛	Alpha Pl .72	4	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
50½	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	12	413	45⅞	44⅞	44⅛	—⅛
45½	21⅛	AmalgSug 3	3	4	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	—⅛
55⅛	29¾	Amax 1.75	9	128	51⅞	50⅝	51⅞	+ ⅞
105½	77	Amax pf5.25		1	125	125	125	+ ½
15	6	AMBAC .60	6	50	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—⅛
5⅛		Amcord .26	6	25	5⅛	5	5	
15¼	13¼	Amerce 1.20	5	16	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
23⅛	15⅛	A Hess .20b	4	247	20⅛	17½	19⅞	—⅛
57¼	42	A Hes pf3.50		33	51	50⅛	50¼	—⅛
22	7⅛	AAirFilt .44	11	209	18⅛	16⅛	17	— 1⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Am Airlin		105	8½	7⅛	8¼	
12½	3¼	A Baker .40		63	12⅛	11¾	11½	—⅛
43⅛	30½	A Brnds 2.68	7	164	29⅛	37⅛	33⅛	— 1⅛
27¼	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	9	127	23⅛	21⅞	22⅛	—⅛
12⅛	5	AmBldM .36	8	15	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
34½	25	A Can 2.20a	6	61	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	—⅛
21⅛	16⅛	A Can pf1.75		2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	A Chain 1.20	6	3	15⅞	14⅞	16⅛	—⅛
23⅛	20⅛	A Cyan 1.50	8	145	25⅛	24⅛	25	
13	7⅛	AmDist .12p	61	24	8⅛	8	8⅛	
27½	16⅛	A DisTel .52	16	15	23⅛	23	23	—⅛
2⅛	2⅛	AmDualV:		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13	11	ADul pf.84a		3	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
21	14⅛	AmElPw 2	9	413	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
12⅛	3⅛	AFamlh .24	7	17	10	9⅛	9⅞	—⅛
4	3⅛	AmFin .20	21	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
24⅛	20⅛	AGIBE 1.98e		22	23	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
17¾	14⅛	AGenCv 1.32		16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
13⅛	7	A Gnlns .60	6	42	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
22½	17⅛	A Gln pf1.30		20	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
16½	6⅛	AmHoist .72	6	30	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
43⅛	27⅛	A Home .83	24	640	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—⅛
33⅛	25⅛	AmHosp .39	22	227	31⅛	30	30	— 1⅛
5	1⅛	Am Invest		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
7⅛	2⅛	A Medicl .12	8	58	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
7⅛	3⅛	A Medcorp	7	276	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Am Motors		353	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
37⅛	32⅛	ANatG 2.56b	7	93	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	—⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Am Seating	8	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
15⅛	5⅛	AmShip .68b	568	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
16⅛	8⅛	AmStand .80	6	169	14⅛	12⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
55	45⅛	A Std pf4.75		3	53⅛	53	53⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6	AmSteril .23	12	165	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
29	24⅛	AmStrs 1.20	7	20	28	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
52	44⅛	AmT&T 3.40	10	1020	45⅛	41⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	49	AmT&T pf 4		555	53⅛	53	53⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	39⅛	ATT pf3.74		1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
46	39⅛	ATT pf3.64		8	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—⅛
10⅛	2⅛	A WatWk .64	5	x14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	11	AW pf 1.25		z10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	3⅛	Amercn	5	3	19	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	AmesD .10e	5	8	5⅛	5	5	
19⅛	10⅛	Ametek 1	7	67	18⅛	16⅛	17⅛	—⅛
20⅛	13⅛	AMF In 1.24	13	137	20	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
22	13⅛	Amfac Inc 1	3	25	17⅛	16⅛	17	
40⅞	22⅛	AMP Inc .37	30	142	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Ampco .48a	4	15	11	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Ampex Corp	7	116	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Amrep Corp		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
37⅛	25⅛	Amstar 2.40	2	20	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
70⅛	35⅛	Amsted 3.60	5	25	63⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Amtel .32	4	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	13	Anacond .60	5	116	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
22½	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	34	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	—⅛
34½	20½	AnderClay 1	7	10	30½	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Angelica .12	9	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
22	15⅛	AnsuCo .62t	4	26	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
13	9⅛	Apache .50	9	20	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
22⅞	9⅛	ApcoOil .49t	10	335	22⅛	21⅞	22	— ⅛
4⅛	1 1-16	Apeco Corp		165	3⅛	3	3⅛	—⅛
13	10⅛	APL Cp .60	6	153	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Appld Mag		22	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
55⅛	45	ARA Svc	14	87	49½	48	49⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	ArcataN .36	6	45	9⅛	9	9⅛	—⅛
24⅛	20	ArcatN pf 2		1	23	23	23	
34½	16½	ArchrD .25b	16	106	33⅛	33	33⅛	—⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Arctic Entr			3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Aristar		21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅛	11⅛	ArizPSv 1.36	7	217	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	—⅛
7⅛	4⅛	ArkBest .05r		20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
25⅛	20⅛	ArkLGs 1.70	7	52	27⅛	25⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	Arlen RltyD		80	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
34	23	Armco 1.60a	5	107	28	27⅛	28	
30½	23⅛	Arm pf 2.10		7	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
53	43⅛	Armr pf4.75		z20	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ 1
29	20⅛	ArmstCk .80	21	79	22⅛	22⅛	23	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Armst Rub	12	18	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
14	10⅛	ArvCorp 1	5	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Arvin .22t	34	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
47⅛	35⅛	ASA Ltd .80		235	49	44	44⅛	
18⅛	13⅛	Asarco 1.50	4	333	16⅛	14	16⅛	
24⅛	16½	AshlOil 1.50	5	79	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
31⅛	16⅛	AsdDrG 1.40	12	139	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— 1⅛
25⅛	17⅛	AsdSpg 1.40	7	5	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	Athlone .40	3	x58	8⅛	7⅛	8	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Atico 1.50e		53	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
19⅛	12⅛	AtlCyEl 1.50	7	19	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
70	58⅛	AtICE pf5.87		1	66	66	65	
110	75½	AtlRich 2.50	13	169	100¼	100	100¼	—⅛
5⅛	43	AtlRc pf3.75		z120	47⅛	47	47	
77⅛	52	AtlRc pf2.60		29	68	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Atlas Corp		95	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ATO Inc .20	6	88	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
65	27⅛	AutDat .200	33	24	61⅛	61	61	—⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Autom Ind	6	37	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Avco Corp		62	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
1½	⅝	Avco Cp wt		23	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
23⅛	8	AvcoCp pf		8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	AveryPd .30	23	23	25	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
51⅛	27⅛	AvonPd 1.53	23	673	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	—⅛
24⅛	12⅛	AztecOG .20	17	41	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛

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1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
27⅛	13½	BabckW 8.0	8	153	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
1⅛	3	Bache .20e	12	43	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
11⅛	4⅛	BcgoakerIn .30	10	70	9½	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
56	32	BekerOil .42	27	131	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛	—⅛
11⅛	6⅛	BaldDH .60	7	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
20	11⅛	Ball Co .70	9	28	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
22⅛	15⅛	BalGE 1.95	6	83	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
54	45⅛	Balt pfB4.50		z30	51	51	51	+ 1
47⅛	25⅛	Bandag Inc	25	70	36XVL 36⅛		L 36⅛	
6	2⅛	Bangr Punt		29	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
17	9	BangP pf 2		4	12	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
11⅛	7⅛	BanP pf1.25		3	8	7⅛	7⅛	
34	24½	BkofNHV	1.12?	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
13⅛	9⅛	Bk of Va .88	5	42	12⅛	12	12⅛	—⅛
42	31⅛	BankTr 3	5	127	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— 1⅛
36⅛	19⅛	BarbOil 16.0		21	28⅛	28	28	—⅛
18⅛	11⅛	BardCR .20	16	35	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Basicinc .60	3	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	14½	BatesMf .20	2	167	24⅛	22½	22⅛	— 1⅛
39½	21⅛	BauschL .60	16	172	34⅛	33½	34⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	31½	BaxtLab .19	29	445	38⅛	37⅛	37½	—⅛
13	14⅛	BaySIG 1.80	5	12	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	BaykClg 24		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24⅛	14⅛	Bearing .48	9	44	21	20	20	— 1⅛
24⅛	14⅛	BeatFds .72	12	198	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
28⅛	17⅛	Beckmn .50	14	14	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
37⅛	28	BectDick .49	19	57	35	34⅛	35	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	BecchA .70	5	116	12⅛	11⅛	12	— ⅛
31	15	Beker .28	4	239	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	1
22	11⅛	BelcoP .30e	3	179	19	16⅛	17⅛	— 1⅛
17	12⅛	Belden 1.20	8	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Be dHe .30b	10	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
22⅛	10⅛	Bell How .84	8	47	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
12	12⅛	BemlsCo 1b	4	43	15	14⅛	14⅛	— 1⅛
44⅛	21⅛	Bendix 1.60	8	26	37	33⅛	33⅛	
66⅛	36	Bendix pf 3		5	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	—⅛
21⅛	14⅛	BenfCp 1.25	6	99	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
52	37⅛	Benef pf4.50		z20	45⅛	43⅛	43⅛	—⅛
51⅛	38	Benef pf4.30		1	50	50	50	
27⅛	21⅛	Benf Sof 2.50		z110	25	25	25	— ⅛
7⅛	3	BenfStd Mtg		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
3⅛	2⅛	BengtB .07e	6	53	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		25	4	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
11⅛	2⅛	Best Prod	12	66	9⅛	8½	8⅛	—⅛
40⅛	23⅛	BethStl 2a	4	238	33⅛	33⅛	33½	—⅛
62	35⅛	BigThre .48	23	17	60⅛	59⅛	59⅛	—⅛
35⅛	20½	BlackDr .40	28	332	27⅛	25⅛	27	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	BlairJhn .32	28	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	BlisLau 1.10	4	32	14	13½	13⅛	— 1
16½	10⅛	B ockHR .88	9	98	14⅛	14	14⅛	—⅛
33⅛	12⅛	BlueBell .80	9	48	30	29⅛	30	+
4⅛	1⅛	Bobbie Brks		23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅛	15⅛	Boeing .60	8	338	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	
27⅛	18⅛	BoiseCas .65	8	1029	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	—⅛
22	15⅛	BkMont 1.50	7	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	Bordon 1.20	8	94	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
19⅛	13⅛	BorWar 1.35	9	59	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Bormans		6	3	3	3	
24⅛	15½	BosEd 2.44	8	43	22	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
90	70	BosE pf8.88		z59	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	
10⅛	9⅛	BosE pf1.17		31	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8⅛	5	BraniH .20e	6	163	7⅛	6⅛	7	
50⅛	35⅛	BriggsS 1.60	15	9	48	47⅛	47⅛	—⅛
69	46⅛	BristMy 1.60	16	194	63⅛	62⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
46	33	BristM pf 2		x3	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	—⅛
12⅛	4⅛	BritPet .40e	4	170	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
20½	12⅛	Brkwy Gls 1	7	62	19⅛	19	19⅛	
17	11⅛	BklyUG 1.72	6	24	16	15⅛	16	+
11⅛	9½	Brown Co	2	2	10⅛	10⅛	10X	
17⅛	13½	BwnGp 1.20	7	21	15	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
8⅛	4⅛	BwnShrp .20	6	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
5⅛	5	BrwnFer .20	3	61	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
15⅛	9	Brunswk .40	8	340	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
16	9⅛	BrshWl .40	7	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
7	3⅛	BT Mtg .90e		16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
51⅛	28	BucyErie 1	18	33	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	BuddCo .60	12	22	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
27⅛	12	BuffFor 1.20	19	7	24½	23⅛	23⅛	— 1
9⅛	6⅛	BulovaW .20	5	37	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
22⅛	12⅛	BunkHill 1.86		x1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	BunkrRa .40		66	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Bunkr pf1.50		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
28⅛	14⅛	BurlInd 1.20	15	x120	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— 1⅛
42⅛	29⅛	BurlNo .85a	10	235	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	BurlNo pf.55		x6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
32	11⅛	Burndy .78	11	5	31	31	31	
110⅛	61⅛	Burrghs .40	25	330	98⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— 1⅛

C

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅛	2⅛	CabCab For		43	3½	3¼	3⅛	
23⅛	15⅛	Cabot Cp .92	125	42	20⅛	20	20	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Cadence Ind		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Caesars Wrl	7	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Cal Finanl		19	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
16⅛	13⅛	CalP Ul 1.52	7	10	15⅛	15	15	—⅛
18½	7⅛	Callahn .30r	15	325	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	20⅛	CamRL .60a	18	68	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
34	27⅛	CamSp 1.34	12	12	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
17½	13⅛	CdnPac .86e	6	29	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
43½	22	CapCit Com	13	13	27	38⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	21⅛	Cap Hold .34	13	83	23½	23	23⅛	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Capit Mtg		26	2	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
47⅛	28⅛	Carbor 1.70	6	47	41½	41	41	— 1
14⅛	10⅛	Carlisle .88	6	26	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
66	53⅛	CaroC&Oh .5		z50	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
7⅛	4	CaroFrg .20	83	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅛	11	CarcPw 1.60	7	190	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
26⅛	24⅛	CarP pf2.67		17	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
24⅛	15⅛	CarTec 1.60	4	23	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
13⅛	6⅛	CarrCp .52	39	51	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
12⅛	10⅛	CarrGn .90e		10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
25	13⅛	Cart Hwl .90	13	25	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
42½	24⅛	CartHw pf 2		7	40	38	38	— 1⅛
10⅛	6⅛	CartWall .40	9	x29	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	CascNGs .72	67	3	8⅛	8	8	
17⅛	13⅛	CastlCk .80b	5	43	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
77⅛	48	CaterTr 1.80	12	307	65⅛	64⅛	65	— ⅛
54	38⅛	CBS 1.46	11	227	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	—⅛
37	27⅛	CBS pf 1		8	31	30½	31	— ⅛
2⅛	⅛	CCI Corp		5	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
15½	11⅛	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	6	16⅛	16	16	—⅛
28⅛	25⅛	Celanse 2.80	8	148	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—⅛
61⅛	48	Cein pfA4.50		1	50	50	50	—⅛
11⅛	5	Centex .12	26	29	10⅛	9⅛	10	— ⅛
18⅛	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	8	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	
17⅛	11⅛	CenIlLt 1.60	8	43	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
29½	25⅛	CnILt pf2.87		z1000	28	28	28	
15⅛	9⅛	CenIlPS 1.20	8	138	13	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
20⅛	14⅛	CenLaE 1.28	7	56	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
15	11⅛	CeMPw 1.34	10	10	14	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	CenSoW 1.15	9	312	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
15	10	CenSova .40	10	89	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	—⅛
22⅛	16½	CenTel 1.20	9	62	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
25	6⅛	Centrn Data	12	42	20	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
17⅛	11⅛	Cerro 1.20	8	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	Certated .60		28	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
19⅛	11⅛	CessnaAir 1	6	22	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ 1⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Champint 1	8	44	17	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
20⅛	17⅛	Chml pf1.20		7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
14	9	ChamSp .60	10	96	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Charter Co	3	34	6	5⅛	5⅛	
27⅛	18⅛	Chartr NY 2	5	60	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
9⅛	7	ChaseFd .60		34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
37⅛	27⅛	ChaseM 2.20	5	220	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	ChasT 1.72e		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
6	2⅛	Chelsea .40a	8	x33	6⅛	4	4	— ⅛
42⅛	27⅛	Chemln 1.10	5	374	40	38⅛	38⅛	— 2⅛
42⅛	27⅛	ChmNY 2.28	5	240	39	37⅛	37⅛	— 1⅛
38	25⅛	CheVa 1.82a	6	9	34	33⅛	34	
37⅛	27⅛	Chsbg 1.24	21	89	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—⅛
37⅛	26	Chessie 2.20	7	x73	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	ChiEasll .46	5	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
11⅛	5⅛	ChiMilw Co		26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
33⅛	23⅛	ChiPneuT 2	7	20	27½	27	27	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	ChkFull .10e		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6	2⅛	Chris Craft		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
15	8⅛	Chroml .70	5	42	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Chrysler		8⅛5	12⅛	12⅛	12	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Chrysler wt		26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
2⅛	1	Cl Mtg Gp		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Cl RIt Inv		19	4	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
27⅛	18⅛	CinBell 1.40		4	22⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
18⅛	14⅛	CinGE 1.64	8	27	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
84	79	CinG pf7.44		z30	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	—⅛
25⅛	15⅛	CinMila 1.40	7	29	19	18⅛	19⅛	—⅛
37	27	CIT Fin 2.20	5	45	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
39	29⅛	Citicorp .88	19	571	34⅛	34	34⅛	
50½	35⅛	CitiesSv 2.60	7	137	45	44½	45	—⅛
6	2⅛	CitSR .76		152	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Citizns Mtg		3	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	CityInvst .65	18	75	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1⅛	11-16	City Inv wt		34	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅛	17⅛	CityIn pf B2		20	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
18⅛	14⅛	CityIn pf 1.31		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	City Strs		2	2	2	2	—⅛
34⅛	22⅛	Clark 1.60	6	27	29⅛	29	29⅛	—⅛
14⅛	7⅛	ClarkOil .20		55	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
7⅛	4⅛	CLC Am .24	5	43	5	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
102⅛	64⅛	ClvClf 2.61a	7	10	101	101	101	
29⅛	22⅛	ClvEIIL 2.28	7	42	26	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
83	70	CIEIll pf7.56		z40	80	80	80	+ 1⅛
85	68½	CIEIll pf7.40		z110	78⅛	79⅛	79⅛	—⅛
15	12⅛	ClvCliffs Pit		z100	15	15	15	—⅛
10	7⅛	ClvPit Sp		z10	9	9	9	+ ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	CloroxCo .32	13	213	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
8	3⅛	CluettPea .30		79	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
17⅛	7⅛	CluettP pf		5	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
7⅛	2⅛	CNA Finl		77	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
13⅛	6⅛	CNA pfA1.10		4	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
11⅛	7⅛	CNA I 1.09a		19	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	CNA Larw		8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
7⅛	6⅛	CNAL pf2.10		9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
11⅛	5⅛	CoastSt Gas	4	612	9½	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
20⅛	16⅛	CstSG pf1.53		4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11½	CstSG pf1.19		13	14	14	14	— ⅛
93⅛	57⅛	CocaCol 2.30	24	339	86⅛	85⅛	85⅛	—⅛
9⅛	4⅛	ColcoInd	18	29	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14	6⅛	CodineBk .35	9	15	11	11	11	
4⅛	1⅛	Coleco Ind		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
36⅛	22	ColgPal .43	16	293	29½	28½	29⅛	—⅛
10⅛	4⅛	ColinAik .40	47	163	9	8⅛	9	
5⅛	3⅛	Collins Fd	50	3	4⅛	4½	4½	—⅛
41⅛	24⅛	ColPenn .40	14	44	35⅛	34	34⅛	— 1⅛
22⅛	15⅛	ColonlSt 1.25	8	12	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
33⅛	23⅛	Collind 2	3	71	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
54⅛	41½	Colt pf4.25		3	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
18⅛	22⅛	ColGas 2.06	7	81	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
55⅛	49⅛	ColGs pf5.62		2	56	56	56	+ ⅛
9⅛	2⅛	Colum Pict	18	323	7⅛	6⅛	7	— ⅛
22⅛	12⅛	ColuSOh 2	7	392	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
5	1⅛	Colwel Mtg		13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅛	5	Combd Cem	7	42	11⅛	11	11⅛	—⅛
57⅛	25⅛	CombE 1.50	13	148	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	22⅛	ComwE 2.30	10	73	27⅛	27	27	—⅛
9⅛	7⅛	ComEdA wt		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
79	70	ComE pf7.24		85	75	75⅛	75⅛	— 2⅛
30⅛	25⅛	ComE pf2.87		14	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
23⅛	19	ComwE pf 2		3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
22⅛	17⅛	ComE pf1.90		44	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
19⅛	16⅛	ComE pf1.42		7	18⅛	18	18⅛	
12⅛	9⅛	ComwO .22t		167	10	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
22	13⅛	ComO pf1.72		5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
27⅛	9⅛	Compugrp	7	95	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Comput Scl	16	42	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
46½	28⅛	Comsat 1	9	146	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	—⅛
9⅛	3⅛	ConAgra		24	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
24⅛	15⅛	ConsM 1.20a	5	18	24⅛	24½	24⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Congole .20e		95	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
18⅛	10⅛	ConnM 1.60	10	39	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
22⅛	10⅛	Conrac .60	8	91	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
14⅛	7⅛	ConEd 1.70e	4	347	13	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
60⅛	41⅛	ConEd pf 6		3	56⅛	56⅛	55⅛	
18⅛	13⅛	ConFds 1.35	51	81	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
56⅛	40⅛	ConF pf4.50		6	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	ConFrgt .70	12	208	16⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
27	21⅛	ConNGs 2.18	6	75	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	—⅛
103⅛	103	CnG pf 10.96		z1080	105⅛	103⅛	106⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	9⅛	ConsuPow 2	9	333	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
69	55	CnPw pf7.76		180	69⅛	67	69	
76	67	ConPow pf 6		9	70⅛	69⅛	70⅛	+ ⅛
59⅛	50⅛	CnPw pf5.50		3	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	—⅛
46⅛	34⅛	CnPw pf4.52		z30	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—
42⅛	31⅛	CnPw pf4.50		z210	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— 1
6⅛	3⅛	Cont Air Lin	12	77	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	ConCan 1.80	8	122	29⅛	29	29⅛	—⅛
9⅛	7⅛	ContCop .50	2	22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
43	32⅛	ContCp 2.60	10	77	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—⅛
45⅛	26⅛	ContlCp 2.20	7	82	43⅛	43	43⅛	—⅛
10⅛	6⅛	ConlIP 1.31e		82	9	9	9	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	ContlI Rlty		16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
75	40⅛	ContOil 2	9	1251	65	65	65⅛	— 1⅛
96⅛	56	ContOil pf 2		1	85	86	86	— 1
14⅛	10	ContTele 1	8	58	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	10⅛	Control Dat		230	18	18⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
29	19⅛	Conwood 2	8	3	28	28	28	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	CookUn .13r		31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
58⅛	23⅛	CoopInd 1.44	10	80	51⅛	51	51	— 2
101⅛	42	Copl pfB2.50		2	91	91	91	— 10⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Cooper Lab		27	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	CoopTR .40		15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	10	CopT pf1.25		1	12	12	12	
12⅛	7½	CopeInd .60	11	131	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
37⅛	17⅛	CoppRg .50e	8	22	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	19⅛	CopwCp 1.80	4	22	28	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
3	1⅛	Cordura Cp		35	2⅛	2	2	
55⅛	23⅛	CornG 1.12a	25	86	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	—⅛
9	4⅛	CowlesC .30	7	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	10⅛	CoxBdct .40	9	60	21⅛	20	20⅛	— 1
50⅛	32⅛	CPC Int 2.14	11	243	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	—⅛
52⅛	26½	Crane 1.60	4	78	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— 1⅛
6	4⅛	Credithr .24	11	48	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	14⅛	CrockN 1.66	7	15	22	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
11⅛	7	CrompK .80	7	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
22⅛	12⅛	CrouHin .70	8	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
55⅛	46⅛	CroHl pf3.35		1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	—⅛
23⅛	14⅛	Crown Cork	9	270	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— 1⅛
39⅛	24⅛	CrwZll 1.80a	9	216	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	—⅛
17⅛	7⅛	CTS Cp .50	11	39	18⅛	18	18	
10⅛	5⅛	Culligan .48	8	48	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
25⅛	15⅛	CumEng 1e	8	74	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
90	75	Cum pf7.50		z80	86	86	86	
12	9⅛	Curinc 1.08e		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
15⅛	5⅛	CurtisWr .40	8	143	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
25⅛	15⅛	CVM SWrA 2		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
30⅛	18	CutterH 1.80	7	18	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
24⅛	19⅛	Cyclop 1.40a	2	11	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
31⅛	22	Cyprus 1.40	6	31	27½	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛

D

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
17½	9⅛	Damon .20	16	x229	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	DanRiv .10p		31	6	5⅛	6	
28⅛	15⅛	DanaCp 1.35	6	131	27	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
28⅛	12⅛	DartInd .60b	9	102	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
32	20⅛	DartInd pf 2		12	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
23⅛	8⅛	Data Genl	21	342	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	DaycoCp .50	5	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
20½	6½	DaytHud .72	12	182	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
17⅛	10⅛	DaytPL 1.66	8	66	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	DeanWit .50	7	41	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
47⅛	34⅛	Deere 1.80	6	300	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9	DelmaP 1.20	7	160	14⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
27⅛	20⅛	DelMon 1.20	6	5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
41⅛	25⅛	DeltaAir .60	18	251	34	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Deltec Intl		14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Deltona Crp		53	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
19⅛	12⅛	DennMfg 1	6	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
19⅛	6⅛	Dennys .20	12	103	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
39⅛	23	Dentsply .80	16	7	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Deseret .25	16	31	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
10	5⅛	DeSoto .40		38	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
13	8⅛	DetEdis 1.45	9	92	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
87⅛	65	Det E pf9.32		z30	83	83	83	— 1⅛
67⅛	50⅛	Det E pf7.45		z100	65	65	65	—⅛
55⅛	48⅛	Det E pf5.50		5	54⅛	54	54	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Dexter .36	9	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Dial Finl .60	6	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
34⅛	24⅛	Diamint 2	7	30	31⅛	31	31⅛	—⅛
53⅛	21⅛	DiamSh 1.60	8	229	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		5	54⅛	54	54⅛	
25⅛	14	Dia pf DI.20		168	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	DickAB .40	10	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Dictaphn .60	9	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
19⅛	12	Diebold .40b	10	43	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
5⅛	3⅛	DiGiorg .08p		36	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12	7	DiGior pf.88		z110	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
122⅛	45⅛	Digital Eqpt	29	328	112	109⅛	109⅛	— 1⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Dillingm .40	5	84	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
33⅛	24	Dillon 1.28b	14	19	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	21⅛	Disney .12b	24	495	46⅛	44⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Disston .12	6	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Diversfd In	15	26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	DivMtg .88e		47	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	7	DrPeppr .30	19	916	10⅛	8⅛	9⅛	— 1
56½	41⅛	DomeM .80a	14	71	48	47⅛	47⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	DonLuf .lon		29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
24⅛	17⅛	Donnelly .60	14	42	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ 1⅛
16⅛	4⅛	DorOliv .20e	6	15	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Dorsey .10	16	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
48⅛	23⅛	Dover 1.40	8	154	41⅛	39⅛	40	— ⅛
94	53⅛	DowCh 1.40	13	399	85⅛	84⅛	85	
5⅛	3	DPF Inc		18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	26⅛	Dravo 1.80	9	6	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—⅛
69⅛	38⅛	Dresser 1.40	10	137	65½	64⅛	64⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	DrexBd 1.44		24	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	Dreyfus .40e	11	19	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
17	10⅛	Duk Pw 1.40	10	263	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
72	55⅛	Duke pf6.75		5	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	—⅛
25⅛	24	Duke pf2.69		19	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	18⅛	DunBrad 1	17	129	26⅛	25⅛	26	
4	1⅛	Duplan Cp		20	3	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
133⅛	87⅛	duPont 5.25e	31	303	123⅛	121⅛	123⅛	— 1⅛
62⅛	57	duPnt pf4.50		2	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	—⅛
50	44	duPnt pf3.50		3	46	45⅛	45⅛	—⅛
17½	12⅛	DuqLt 1.72	8	132	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
80	68	Duqt pf7.20		z20	74	74	74	
24	20	DuqLt 4pf 2		z280	22	22	22	
28½	24	DuqL pf2.75		z320	27	27	27	
13⅛	5⅛	Dymoin .40	6	25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛

E

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
26⅛	14⅛	EaglP 1.04b	6	66	24½	24	24⅛	
13	7⅛	EascoCp .50	5	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	EastAir Lin	29	137	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	24	EastGasF 1	7	195	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	—⅛
33	20	EastGsF wi		54	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
16	8⅛	EastUtl 1.30	7	x15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
110	63	EasKd 1.56a	26	348	97⅛	98⅛	97⅛	—⅛
26⅛	19⅛	Eaton 1.80	7	149	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
27	19⅛	Eaton pf1.19		2	27	27	27	
22	18⅛	Echlin .42	14	31	22	21⅛	21⅛	
28½	14⅛	Eckrdlk .30	28	59	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	6⅛	Eckd NC .28	11	20	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	17⅛	EdisBro 1.40	9	29	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— 1⅛
19⅛	10	EG&G .12	16	148	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Elect Assoc		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29	11⅛	EDS 2.32e	18	73	20⅛	19⅛	20	— 1
2⅛	1⅛	El Mem Mg	19	39	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	ElMg pf.50k		7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
21⅛	7⅛	Elgin Natl	25	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Elixir Ind	10	26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
13⅛	10⅛	ElPaso 1.18	6	419	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
37	19⅛	EltraCo 1.60	7	77	33	32⅛	32⅛	—⅛
40⅛	23⅛	EmerEl .75	22	132	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	—⅛
52	26⅛	EmeryA .56	23	x6	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	—⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Emeryln .40	11	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
24⅛	15⅛	Emhart 1.30	7	162	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	EMI Lt .19e	10	132	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	EmpDE 1.28	8	13	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
16½	13	Empire Fnl	17	198	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
14⅛	5	EmpGas .20	4	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
24	14⅛	EnglhdM .80	5	224	23⅛	21⅛	22	
7	4⅛	EnnisB .32a	4	3	6	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
28	14½	Entex 1.20a	8	133	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
27½	7⅛	Envirotech	13	146	24⅛	22⅛	23⅛	— 1⅛
12	8⅛	Equimrk .88	5	2	11	11	11	
31⅛	21⅛	EquitGs 2.60	6	20	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	11½	EquitLf 1.04e	10	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
38	24⅛	Esmark 1.40	6	182	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ 1
5⅛	3⅛	Esquire .32	9	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Esterline .32	11	37	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
37½	23⅛	Ethyl 1.20	4	37	31	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
49⅛	34⅛	Ethyl pf2.40		39	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— 2⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Evans Prod		445	6⅛	5⅛	6	—⅛
17	10	ExCelO 1	6	38	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
20⅛	16	Exclsr 1.48a		6	18⅛	18	18	—⅛
92⅛	65	Exxon 5.30e	7	302	87⅛	87	87⅛	

F

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅛	4½	Fabrge .40	11	43	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
62⅛	17	FairCam .50	12	850	48⅛	46⅛	47⅛	— 1⅛
9½	4⅛	Fairlnd .30	7	45	8	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
12⅛	8	FairmlF .60	8	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Fansteel .40	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	FarWst Fnl		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	Farah Mfg		9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Fedders Cp		185	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
19⅛	9⅛	FedrlCo 1.40	6	39	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	FedMogul 1	10	34	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
19⅛	14⅛	FedNMt .80	7	245	15⅛	15	15⅛	—⅛
27⅛	15⅛	FedPap 1.30	4	28	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
18	12⅛	FPap pfl.20		7	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
11	7⅛	FedSign .30	5	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
52	25⅛	FedDSt 1.24	17	202	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	—⅛
29⅛	15⅛	FerroCp 1	6	6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
11⅛	10⅛	Fibrebrd .40		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	FidFin .32e	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	25⅛	FidelUn 2.40	7	x11	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	FieldcrMll 1	62	28	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
11⅛	6⅛	FiltrolCp .60	5	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
15⅛	5⅛	FinSanB .20	6	47	10⅛	10	10⅛	—⅛
12⅛	7⅛	FinlFed .32t	5	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Firestn 1.10	7	112	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
16⅛	9⅛	FstChar .37t	8	231	12⅛	12½	12⅛	
27⅛	16⅛	FstChic .96	9	43	25	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	35⅛	FstInBa 1.10	13	11	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	FstMiss .36	3	192	13⅛	13⅛	13	
32⅛	24½	FstNBo 1.88	6	73	26⅛	26	26	—⅛
24⅛	18⅛	FstNStBn 2	7	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
22	13⅛	FstPa 1.32	7	25	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
5½	2⅛	FPaMt 1.47e		19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	FstUnR .96b	10	5	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
6	4⅛	FstVaB .45e	8	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅛	11⅛	FWisCp 1.76	7	26	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
31	19⅛	FischM 1.10	8	26	29	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
16⅛	9⅛	FishFds .40	7	41	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
14⅛	4⅛	FishrScl .20	16	39	13⅛	12⅛	13	—⅛
13⅛	7⅛	FleetEnt .24	29	36	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Fleming .70	7	2	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Flexivn .05e	6	45	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
20⅛	11	Flintkot 1.10	9	57	19⅛	19	19	—⅛
15⅛	8⅛	FlaGas .90	5	103	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	13⅛	FlaPow 1.95	7	215	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
27	15⅛	FlaPwL 1.46	7	183	24	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
26⅛	18	FlaStl 1.30	4	2	23	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
49	15	FluorCp .40	28	132	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	16⅛	FMC .92		94	17⅛	17½	17⅛	
32	25	FMC pf2.25		4	29⅛	29½	29½	
6⅛	4⅛	FdFair .20	7	72	5	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
8⅛	5⅛	FooteCB .80	8	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	32⅛	FordM 2.40	27	176	38⅛	38	38⅛	—⅛
14⅛	10⅛	ForMcK .92	5	49	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
26	19⅛	FMK pf1.80		15	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	—⅛
16	13⅛	FtDea 1.24a		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
30⅛	13⅛	FtHowP .48	3	47	27⅛	27	27⅛	—⅛
34	15⅛	FostWh 1.10	8	75	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— 1⅛
41⅛	22	Foxboro .60	4	33	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	—⅛
32⅛	13⅛	FrnklnM .40	15	142	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	22⅛	FreepM 1.60	6	142	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
20⅛	14	Fruehf 1.80	9	92	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Fuqua Ind	10	46	6⅛	6	6⅛	—⅛

G

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9⅛	3⅛	Gable Ind	5	53	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
2½	15-16	GAC Corp		66	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	GAFCp .52	6	83	11⅛	11	11⅛	—⅛
18⅛	13	GAF pf 1.20		15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
35⅛	24⅛	GATX 1.80	7	29	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
46	36⅛	GATX pf2.50		1	43	43	43	— ⅛
25⅛	19⅛	GamSk 1.30	5	13	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	GamS pf1.75		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
38⅛	22	Gannett .52	21	49	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	17⅛	GarelDan .76	12	58	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Garfinkl .96	8	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
22⅛	11⅛	GarlSck .68	7	7	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Gas Svc 1.36	6	19	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Gateway In		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	GCA Corp	9	34	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Geimlnl Cap		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
11⅛	7⅛	GnAlny .24e		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	31⅛	GnAOil .80b	8	32	35⅛	35	35⅛	—⅛
11⅛	7⅛	GenBanc .80	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	GnCable .72	6	164	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
15⅛	10⅛	GenClg 1.20	7	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
24	7⅛	G Cinma .44	10	81	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Gen Davelpt	5	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
58⅛	19	Gen Dynam	8	405	47⅛	44⅛	45⅛	— 1⅛
52⅛	32⅛	GenEl 1.60	16	569	47⅛	46⅛	47	— ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	GnFood 1.40	12	196	24⅛	24	24⅛	—⅛
18⅛	12⅛	GnGth 1.18a	16	29	15⅛	15½	15⅛	—⅛
13⅛	4⅛	GenHost .50	2	36	12	11⅛	11⅛	— 1⅛
14⅛	5	Gen Instru	8	272	11⅛	11½	11⅛	
31⅛	24½	GnInstr pf 3		3	30⅛	30	30	
20	6⅛	GenMed .20	2	29	17⅛	17½	17⅛	—⅛
57⅛	40⅛	GenMill 1.20	7	116	54⅛	54	54⅛	
53⅛	31⅛	GnMot 2.90e	16	699	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛	—⅛
68⅛	59	GnMot 5pf 5		3	63⅛	63½	63⅛	—⅛
51⅛	45½	GMot pf3.75		1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	—⅛
6⅛	4⅛	GnPort .20p		711	6⅛	5⅛	6	
17½	10⅛	GPubUt 1.68	7	158	15⅛	15½	15⅛	—⅛
11⅛	5⅛	G Refr .30e	3	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
40⅛	24⅛	GnSignal .76	13	146	38	37⅛	37⅛	—⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Gen Steel	4	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
26	16⅛	G TelEl 1.60	11	363	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
33½	25⅛	GTlEl pf2.50		2	32	31⅛	32	+ ⅛
15	12⅛	GTFl pf1.25		z900	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— 1⅛
17⅛	10⅛	G Tire 1.10b	5	88	16⅛	16	16⅛	—⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Genesco Inc		97	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	15	Genstar 1.20	6	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
42½	23⅛	GenuPts .64	23	17	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
48	29⅛	GaPac .80b	15	415	42	40⅛	40⅛	— 1⅛
69⅛	58	GaPw pf7.80		z120	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
21	12⅛	Gerber 1.05	11	349	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
198½	127½	GettyOil 2e	14	x27	183⅛	182⅛	182⅛	—⅛
18	16⅛	GettO pf1.20		5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
5⅛	4⅛	GF Bus .32e	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅛	10	GlanPCem 1	8	22	12	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
12½	7⅛	GibrFin .56t	6	20	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
7⅛	3	GiddLw .30e	4	29	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
13⅛	8	GiffdHill .52	6	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
35⅛	21⅛	Gillette 1.50	8	x190	27½	26⅛	27⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	Gimbs Inc	11	42	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Gleason Wk		6	9	8⅛	9	
17⅛	10⅛	Global Mar	11	63	14	13⅛	13⅛	
17⅛	12⅛	GlobeUn 1	6	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
14⅛	9⅛	GoldWt Fin	7	31	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Goodrh 1.12	5	107	18⅛	17⅛	18	— ⅛
20⅛	12⅛	Goodyr 1.10	9	305	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
15⅛	6⅛	GorJwlA .32	7	238	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	16	GouldIn 1.20	6	88	24⅛	24	24½	— 1
22⅛	18⅛	Gould pf1.35		3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
29⅛	22½	Grace 1.60	5	158	28⅛	27⅛	27½	—⅛
15⅛	7⅛	GrandUn .80	10	45	15	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
25	18⅛	Granltv 1.50	4	15	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Grant WT		74	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
13	6⅛	GrayDrg .50	4	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
13⅛	7⅛	GtAtlPac		85	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
17½	10⅛	GtLkDr 1.20	19	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	18⅛	GtNolr 1.10e	16	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	28⅛	GtNorN 1.80	4	22	37½	37	37⅛	—⅛
19	14⅛	GtWnFin .44	7	287	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	
46⅛	20⅛	GtWU 2.92e	1	127	37	35⅛	37	— ⅛
18	15	GWU pf1.88		29	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	GrGlant 1.08	9	13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Greyhd 1.04	11	158	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		76	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1	Grolier Inc		121	3	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
20	10	Grumm .60	6	17	16⅛	15⅛	16	— ⅛
12	6⅛	Guarlg .70e	11	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Guard Mtg		16	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	GlfL/Hld .30	6	84	8	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
4	1⅛	GulfBrg Rlt		24	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
23⅛	17⅛	GulfOil 1.70	4	x544	22	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
25⅛	11⅛	GlfRes .75e	3	174	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
40⅛	17	GlfR pfA.20		1	30	30	30	— 2
31⅛	15⅛	GlfR pfB1.30		3	25	24⅛	24⅛	— 1
14⅛	10⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	8	252	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
44	23⅛	GlfWn 1.10a	6	247	40⅛	40	40⅛	—⅛
21⅛	21⅛	GlfWInd wi		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
10	3⅛	GlfWInd wt		173	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Gulton Ind	17	23	5	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛

H

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
29⅛	20⅛	Hack W 2.48	12	8	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	HallFB .50	14	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
17⅛	11	HallPrt .88a	6	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
189	115	HalBtn 1.32	21	84	174½	172½	173½	— 1⅛
17⅛	12⅛	HamrlP 1.20	3	38	15⅛	15½	15⅛	—⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Hammond		7	11	5	5	— ⅛
30⅛	20⅛	HandH .80a	5	21	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Handlmn .40	7	22	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	HanesCp .68		49	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
47⅛	24⅛	Hanna 1.35	11	81	44⅛	43	43	— 1
29⅛	14⅛	HarBrJ 1.20	8	25	23⅛	23⅛	23½	—⅛
8	3	Hardees	15	14	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
32⅛	23⅛	Harnisf 1.20	5	95	23⅛	23⅛	23½	—⅛
19⅛	8	Harrab .26a	10	18	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	14⅛	Harris 1.20		35	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
16⅛	10	Harsco 1.10	4	22	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	HartSMx .60	7	x38	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	6⅛	HarteHk .30	1	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	HattSe 1.44a		6	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
25⅛	16½	HawllEl 1.68	7	31	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— 1⅛
11⅛	7⅛	HayesAlb 1	7	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Hazeltine		16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
19⅛	5½	Hecks.12	9	28	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
23⅛	13½	HeclaM .27t	21	154	23⅛	22⅛	23	— ½
13⅛	6⅛	Hellem .48a	10	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
57	38R	HelnzH 1.28	11	129	44⅛	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
8	2⅛	Helene Curt	7	11	6½	6⅛	6½	
31⅛	23	Hellerint .84	12	97	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	26	HelmrhP .30	11	44	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	
7⅛	6	Hemlnc .84e		11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
34⅛	21½	Hercules .80	29	440	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	10⅛	HershFd .80	9	38	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Hesston .80	5	11	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
30⅛	25⅛	Hesln pf1.60		12	29	29	29	— ⅛
50½	20½	Heubln 1.10	15	357	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— 1⅛
120½	56⅛	HewltPk .30	33	250	111	107⅛	108⅛	— 2⅛
8⅛	3½	High Voltg	12	13	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
25	12⅛	Hillenbd .68	8	45	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
29	11⅛	Hilton Htl 1	12	58	24⅛	24	24⅛	—⅛
4⅛	2⅛	HMW Ind	6	41	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	11½	Hobart .88	15	19	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	HoernW .72	6	26	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
8½	2⅛	Hoff Elctrn		10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
15⅛	5⅛	Holiday .35	10	310	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
23	11⅛	HlidyA 1.70t		3	19½	19	19	— ⅛
33⅛	22½	HollySug 3a	2	32	31½	31	31⅛	—⅛
55⅛	34½	Homestk 1a	17	286	49	47⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	20⅛	Honywll 1.40	12	202	33⅛	31⅛	32⅛	—⅛
22⅛	12⅛	HoovBll 1.36	8	11	21	20½	20⅛	
4½	1⅛	Horizon Cp	6	58	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
18	7⅛	HospAff .60t	9	17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	8⅛	HospCpA .20	11	69	20½	20	20⅛	—⅛
10⅛	5⅛	HostIntl .36	7	108	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	Houdail .80a	5	28	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
14	6	HougMif .60	7	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
11⅛	3⅛	HouFab .20e	11	x75	8⅛	8	8⅛	—⅛
18½	11⅛	HouseFin 1	6	365	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
42	26⅛	HouF pf2.37		5	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
26½	20⅛	HousLP 1.56	8	111	21⅛	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
60⅛	29⅛	HousNGas 1	16	121	58⅛	56½	57	— 1⅛
15	4⅛	HowJohn .34	13	239	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Howmet 1	11	50	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	Hobbrd 1.80	8	9	14	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
27	13⅛	HudsA 1.60	5	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
104⅛	61⅛	Hughs Tl .80	14	156	96⅛	95	95⅛	— 1⅛
14⅛	4⅛	Humana	10	37	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11½	HuntCh .24	18	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	6⅛	HuttnEF .52	5	37	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Huyck .40	15	36	14⅛	14	14⅛	
9⅛	4½	Hydrom .24	5	85	7⅛	7	7⅛	—⅛

I

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16⅛	10⅛	ICInds 1.30	6	65	14⅛	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
76⅛	62	ICInds pf 6		1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	27⅛	ICInd pf3.50		3	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
6⅛	1⅛	ICN Pharm		130	4	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
27	23⅛	IdahoP 2.08	8	4	28	27⅛	28	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	IdealBasic 1	7	38	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
9	2⅛	IdeaToy .10f	7	61	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	3½	IDS Rlt .71p		56	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26⅛	17⅛	IllPowr 2.20	10	64	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
48	39½	IlPow pf4.12		z260	43	43	43	— 1
24	21	IlPow pf2.04		z200	24	23½	24	+ 1⅛
28½	17	ITW .50	17	18	27	27	27	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	ImolCpA .20	6	75	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
40⅛	28⅛	INA Cp 2.10	10	128	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	INA Inv 1.59		x21	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Income Cap		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	IncCCa .95e		4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
27⅛	14⅛	IndianGas 2	9	10	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
71	57⅛	IndiM pf7.76		z50	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
22	13	IndplPL 1.82	10	24	20	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
17⅛	10	IndNtr 1.28	24	65	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
8½	5⅛	Inexco Oil		119	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
84⅛	61⅛	IngerR 2.48	12	59	74	73	73⅛	—⅛
50	38	IngR pf2.35		57	45⅛	46	46⅛	—⅛
39⅛	21⅛	InlCon 1.40a	6	16	38	37⅛	37	— 1
44⅛	32⅛	InldSt 2.40a	4	40	37⅛	35⅛	37	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Inmon .40	6	59	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
9⅛	5⅛	InsIlco .70	6	20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Insil pfA1.25		6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
40½	27½	InspirCop 2	14	23	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Insl InvTr		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Integon .28	7	40	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
38⅛	18⅛	Inarco 1.45	8	81	35⅛	35⅛	36	— ⅛
4½	1⅛	Intcnl Div	5	49	2	1⅛	1⅛	
35	27	Interlake 2a	3	26	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
207⅛	157⅛	IBM 7	15	452	192⅛	190⅛	190⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	22⅛	InFlav .30b	32	124	27⅛	26⅛	27	— ⅛
30⅛	19⅛	InHarv 1.70	4	324	24⅛	23⅛	24	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	IntHold .68e		38	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
46½	30⅛	IntMinCh 2	4	363	38½	36⅛	37⅛	—⅛
14⅛	6½	In Mnng	19	93	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
26	17⅛	IntMult 1.28	6	6	25	25	25	+ ⅛
29⅛	21⅛	IntNick 1.40e	7	51	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
54⅛	34⅛	InPaper 2	9	390	51	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	InRec .18e	9	92	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	14⅛	IoTT 1.32	6	648	22⅛	21⅛	22	— ⅛
76⅛	48	InTT pfE4		z200	66⅛	65⅛	66⅛	— 7⅛
49⅛	22⅛	InTT pfH4		1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
51	34⅛	ITT pfN4.50		4	49⅛	49	49⅛	—⅛
45	31⅛	InTT pfJ4		12	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	—⅛
46⅛	30⅛	InTT pfK4		10	43⅛	43	43	— ⅛
30⅛	21	ITT pfN2.25		24	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
52	39⅛	InTT pfO5		4	51	50⅛	51	+ ⅛
24	14⅛	Inrpce 1.20	7	19	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— 1⅛
85⅛	67⅛	Inrpce pf 5		1	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	— 1⅛
19	8⅛	InrpubGp 1	6	15	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
18	5	InrBrd .10e	10	82	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	InrsPw 1.40	8	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
9⅛	3	InrsUn .36	5	77	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
34⅛	12⅛	Iowa Beef	4	36	30⅛	29⅛	30	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Iowa El 1.30	144	35	12	11½	11⅛	—⅛
19⅛	16⅛	IowallG 1.56	7	30	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
21⅛	16⅛	IowaPw 1.88	7	13	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	IowaPS 1.52	7	x27	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	

(Continued on next page.)

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	101¼	102⅛
Asahi 10½-80	102⅛	103⅛
ASEA 8½-86	92	93
Ashland 8-87	92	93
Aust.I.D. 10½-81	102½	103⅛
Aust-Swcs 8-87	90	91
Bk Tokyo 7½-76	99½	100½
BFCE 9-82	100	101
Bergen 8-87	95	96
B.N.P 9½-81	102	103
Borregaard 8½-86	94½	95½
Broken Hill 10-90	102½	103½
Broken Hill 9½-81	101¼	102¼
Carlsberg 8½-86	99	100
Carrier 8-87	91	92
CNE 9½-85	100½	101½
CN Rhone 10-80/82	103	104
Cons Food 7½-91	86½	87½
Conoco 8-86	96½	97½
Cont Tel 8½-86	93½	94½
Copen Coun 7½-87	84	85
Copen Tel 8½-86	95¼	96¼
Corning 8½-86	101½	102½
Cut Ham 8-87	91	92
Dana 8-87	91	92
Denmark 9-82	101½	102½
Denmark 7½-90	83	84
Dow Cor 8½-86	100	101
Dupont 7½-78	101	102
EIB 9½-85	101	102
Ericsson 9½-85	101	102
Esso 7½-78	100½	101½
Esso 8-86 Nov	98¼	99¼
First Chic 7-80	95	96
Gen Cable 8½-87	89	90
Gen Mills 8-86	97¾	98¾
Gen Mot 8½-76	101	102
Gen Mot 8½-86	102¼	103¼
G.H.H. 7½-88	85	86
GTE 8½-86	97	98
Haas 8-73	101	102
Haas 8½-86	100	101
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	101½	102½
Intl Util 8½-82	94¼	95¼
Kimberley 8½-86	100½	101½
Marubeni 9½-82	99½	100½
Michelin 7½-88	85	86
Mites 9½-80	102	103
Monsanto 8½-85	103½	104½
Motorola 8-87	95	96
NrgKomBk 7½-87	87	88
Norsk Hyd. 9½-85	101¾	102¾
NorthAMR 7½-79	98	99
Ontario 8½-86	98½	99½
Oslo 8½-86	96¼	99¼
Otis-Elev 8½-85	102½	103½
Owens Corn 9-86	101½	102½
Pac.Light 9½-81	101	102
Fac.Light 8-83	90½	91½
Papua 9½-83	100¼	101¼
Pemex 10½-82	98	99
Pennwalt 8-87	91	92
PhilMorris 8½-86	102	103
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99¾	100¾
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99	100
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	87½	88½
Queensld 8½-86	92½	93¼
Ralston 7½-87	92¼	93¼
Richardson 8½-85	101	102
S.A.S. 8-85	87½	88½
Scanraff 8½-88	97	98
Scott 8½-86	100	101
Shell 8-86	97½	98½
Shell 7½-87	93	94
Singer 11-77	101¼	102¼
Skandin. 10½-81	103¼	104¼
SNCF 9½-81	102¼	103¼
St. Ind. 8½-80	101	102
St. Ind. 8½-82	99¾	100¾
Sumilomo 9½-80	100½	101½
Swed. Exp. 9-82	99	100
Sybron 8-87	90½	91½
Tenneco 7½-79	98	99
Tenneco 7½-87	87¾	88¾
Textron 7½-87	84¾	85¾
Tokyo Cur. 10½-81	102	103
TokyoCur 8½-88	93	94
Transocean 8-86	98	99
Transocean 7½-87	92½	93½
Union Oil 7-79	98½	99½
Union Oil 7½-87	92¾	93¾
Utah 8-87	91½	92½
Volvo 9½-85	99½	100½
Volvo 8-87	87¼	88¼
Beatrice 4½-92	93	95
Borden 6½-91	98½	100½
Borden 5-92	90¼	92½
BroadHale 4½-87	75½	77½
Carnation 4-88	88½	90½
Chevron 5-88	99	101
Chrysler 4½-88	54½	56½
Chrysler 5-83	56	58
Cont Tel 5½-88	78	80
Cumm In 6½-88	81	83
Dart Ind 4½-88	86	88
EastKodak 4½-88	115	117
Econ Lab 4½-87	83½	85½
Firestone 5-88	85½	87½
Ford 6-86	86	88
Ford 5-88	73	75
Gen Elec 4½-87	78	80
Gen Elec 4½-85	85½	86½
Gen Food 4½-82	82½	84½
Gillette 4½-82	81	83
Gillette 4½-87	76½	78½
Gould 5-87	82	84
Gulf West. 5-88	85½	87½
Halliburt 4½-87	129½	131½
Honeywell 6-86	78	80
ITT 4½-87	69½	71½
I.S.E. 6½-89	73½	75½
McDerm 4½-87	142½	144½
Morgan JP 4½-87	116	118
Nabisco 5½-88	94½	95½
Owens Ill 4½-87	88½	90½
Penney JC 4½-87	83½	85½
Phil Lamp 4½-83	88	90
R.C.A. 5-88	76	78
Pevlon 4½-83	105½	107½
Revlon 4½-87	98	100
Sperry 4½-88	96	98
Squibb Intl 4½-87	87	89
Texaco 4½-88	78	79½
UnCarb 4½-82	102½	104½
WarnLam 4½-87	94½	96½
WarnLam 4½-38	79	81
Xerox 5-88	74½	76½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4½-87	86½	88½
Am Tob 5½-88	107	109
Ashland 5-88	78	80
Beatrice 6½-91	103½	105½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	98.66	88.78	98.66
Previous	98.73	88.88	99.05

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing prices July 28, 1975

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
BVANKAM	1½	42⅛
1st Bk Sy	39¾	40¾
1stEmp S	14½	15¼
1st Wn F	1¾	2
Hartf NC	16¼	17¼
Midl Bks	20¼	21¼
Shal Co	31½	33
U Va Bks	16¼	17¼
Va N Bnk	15¼	16¼
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	18¼	19¼
Industrials		
AFA PrS	1	6
AID Inc	4	4RV
Addisn W	8Y	7⅛
Adv Ros	1⅛	2
Alberts	4⅛	5⅛
Alico Inc	8¼	8¼
Allyn Bac	4⅛	5⅛
A El Lab	2	2⅛
Am Exp	37⅛	37⅛
Am Finl	12¼	12⅛
Am Nurn	4	4⅛
Am Greet	10⅛	11⅛
Am Telev	13½	14¼
Am Weld	9¼	10¼
Amtr Dv	1	1¼
Anadite	4⅛	5⅛
Anheus B	35⅛	35⅛
Ard May	2⅛	2⅛
ArkWIG	17⅛	17⅛
Arvida	5⅛	5⅛
ASCC Bot	14	14⅛
AtlGas Lt	13⅛	13⅛
Baird At	5⅛	6¼
Ball PnlC	11¼	12
Bang Hv	12	12¾
Bkam Rlt	5⅛	6⅛
Bassett F	21	21¾
Bayls Mk	9	9½
Beeline F	5⅛	6¼
Betz Lab	37⅛	38
Bibb Co	7⅛	7⅛
Bird Son	4⅛	43
Birtchr	1¼	1⅛
Bick Hills	34½	36
Bonza Int	2⅛	3⅛
Booz AH	6¼	6¼
Bradon	3⅛	4⅛
Brinks	11⅛	11⅛
Brks Sca	14	14⅛
Brwning	3⅛	4
Buckb M	6⅛	7⅛
Buckeye	10⅛	10⅛
Burn Sim	6	6⅛
CalWSv	25½	26½
Campl Ch	1⅛	2⅛
Conrad H	1⅛	1⅛
Cap Swst	5	5½
Capln Air	2⅛	2½
Cap Tec	3	3⅛
Care Cp	1⅛	2⅛
CenVt PS	10½	11
Chm Lee	8	9R
Chesa Ut	9	10
Chi Bride	86	87½
Chiltn Cp	4⅛	5⅛
ChrisSe	1⅛	122
Circle F	2⅛	3
CitznUt A	20⅛	20⅛
CitznUt B	20	20⅛
Clark Mt	26	27⅛
Clc'y Cp	6⅛	6⅛
Colu Vent	3	4
Com Cir	16½	17¼
Ccml Sn	22½	24
Comw Pa	24½	25½
Con Pao	40¼	41¼
Craw Co	30½	32
Cross Co	11½	12⅛
Cutlr Fed	2⅛	3¼
Daniy M	6	6¼
Da'a Dsn	2	2⅛
Data Icd	11¼	11¼
Dayt Inc	27½	29
Decor In	3⅛	3⅛
DeKlb Ag	24½	25½
Delhi Oil	2⅛	3
DeLuy C	33	23⅛
Det CanT	11½	12½
Det IntBr	29	30
Dewey El	⅛	1
Diam Cry	11	11¼
Dixn Cru	15⅛	16
Docutel	5⅛	10⅛
Dollar G	7⅛	7⅛
Dorch G	11	11½
Dow Jone	26½	27¼
Doyle DB	11⅛	12
Dunkin D	5	5⅛
Duriron	13⅛	20¼
Eberln In	4	4⅛
Econ Lab	27½	27⅛
ElPas El	10⅛	11
Elba Syst	5⅛	6
Elder Be	5⅛	6
Elec Nucl	9⅛	10⅛
Elec Mod	1⅛	2⅛
Energy C	3⅛	3⅛
Entwistl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Equty Oil	16½	17
Erie Tec	7	9
Ethan Al	24	24¼
Fab Tek	1⅛	1⅛
Finsrit	1⅛	2
Fst Bost	18½	19¼
Ficknar	21⅛	22⅛
Fla WalU	⅛	1⅛
Forest O	14⅛	14⅛
Frmigli	1⅛	1⅛
Folgmat	11¼	11⅛
Frkln Co	3⅛	4
Frnkln El	7½	8
Frnd Ice	23⅛	24¼
Gen RIEs	3¼	4¼
Gov EFIn	9½	10⅛
Graph Cn	13¼	13¼
Green Mt	6⅛	7⅛
Grey Adv	7⅛	7⅛
Gulf Intst	9½	10¼
Gyrodn	3⅛	3⅛
Harper R	7⅛	8¼
Henred F	17½	18¼
Holobm	2⅛	2½
Hoover	13⅛	14⅛
Horiz Res	2	3
Huck Mfg	5½	5⅛
Huds Pap	21½	22½
Hyatt Co	5⅛	5⅛
Hyatt Int	4⅛	5⅛
Ind Nuclr	4⅛	5
Infra Ind	1⅛	2⅛
Interc En	5¼	5¼
Intrmk In	1⅛	2¼
Intrmt G	11¼	11⅛
InBk Wsh	3⅛	3⅛
Ia SouUt	23¼	24¼
Jamsay	13	14¼
Jiffy Fds	1⅛	1⅛
Joslyn M	16¼	17
K'&S Ind	3⅛	3⅛
Kaiser Stl	98⅛	30⅛
KaisStl pf	18¼	19W
Keiver	4	4⅛
Kaman A	17¼	18¼
Kamag A	4⅛	5
Kete Gre	1⅛	1⅛
Kaysam	1⅛	1⅛
Kear Tr	6⅛	6⅛
Kelly Svc	11¼	12¼
Keuff Ess	13¼	14⅛
Keye Fib	14⅛	14⅛
Key CusF	4⅛	4½
King Int	1⅛	2⅛
Knap Voo	13¼	14¼
Lance In	21⅛	22⅛
Land Res	1	1⅛
Leady Co	21	12⅛
Lin Boast	8⅛	9
Lag Ern	3	3⅛
Madisn G	12½	13
Mai Rlty	1⅛	1⅛
Malikrt	42⅛	43⅛
Maror C	3	3½
Marit Frt	6⅛	7⅛
Maui LP	9⅛	9⅛
McCor	35	36
McQuay	10¼	11
Measur	19	19½
Medtrn	36	35¼
Merid In	2	2¼
Melse W	13	13¼
Micid Ca	2	2½
Midw Gr	14	15
Millipr	57	59
Minsr In	4⅛	4⅛
Minn Gas	18¼	18¼
Miss Vl G	14	15
Mrs S Pie	11¼	12½
Mont Cpi	6⅛	7¼
Moore P	8¼	9¼
Moore S	21½	22½
Motch M	3	4
Mot Club	4⅛	4⅛
Mueller	8	9½
Nateg Cp	7½	8¼
Nat G&O	8	8⅛
Nat Lib	3⅛	4⅛
N SecRsh	4⅛	4⅛
Nalnw RI	4⅛	5½
NJ Nat G	11¾	12⅛
Nielsn A	19⅛	23⅛
Nielsn B	20	20⅛
NoCar Gs	9	9⅛
N Eur Oil	35⅛	36¼
Nortra Kl	23¼	21
NW NatG	7⅛	7⅛
NW PuSv	17⅛	18⅛
Noxel Cp	11½	12¼
Oglivy M	19½	17HM
Orio Ferr	15½	16¼
Oil Shale	4⅛	5
Ormont	5⅛	6⅛
Otter TP	17⅛	18⅛
Over NA	2⅛	3½
Pabst Br	31	37⅛
PacGa R	25½	27¼
Pakco	1	1⅛
Park Dr	21⅛	22¼
Parks H	2⅛	2⅛
Pauley P	6⅛	6½
Pearl Mf	18¼	19¼
Pa Enler	14¼	14⅛
PnzlOil B	12⅛	12⅛
Pepsi BW	5⅛	5⅛
Petrolit	75½	76
Pet'tlcan	22⅛	22½
Philip L	9⅛	10⅛
Pledmt A	4⅛	4⅛
Pinkrtn	24½	25⅛
Pion HIB	28⅛	29
Pislilin	2	2⅛
Possis Cp	2	2⅛
Proorp	1⅛	2⅛
Pub S NC	9⅛	10
P Bonret	34	35
PutD Cop	4	4⅛
Qual Inns	1⅛	2⅛
Ragen Pr	3⅛	4
Rahall C	6⅛	6⅛
Raych Cp	230	235
Raymnd	8⅛	9⅛
Recog Eq	7⅛	7⅛
Road Ex	44⅛	45⅛
Robin M	10½	11½
Roselon	3½	4¼
Rouse	4	4⅛
Rus Slov	15⅛	16⅛
Sadlier	1⅛	1⅛
Scan Dat	2⅛	2⅛
Scripps H	21	22½
Seis Delt	3⅛	3⅛
Seneca F	2⅛	4½
Seven U	30½	31¼
Snap Tls	27½	29½
Solid Sta	11⅛	12⅛
S Col Wat	12¼	12¼
Sw Gs Co	9⅛	10⅛
Sw El Sv	14¼	15
Standyn	13½	14¼
Std Regis	18½	19⅛
Stan HPd	10	11½
Sterlg Str	5⅛	5⅛
Strawb Cl	23	24½
Suedal F	2⅛	3⅛
Super El	5⅛	5⅛
TIME DC	5⅛	5⅛
Tampax	33	34
Tavlr Wi	15⅛	15⅛
Tech Pub	7	7⅛
Techcre	16⅛	17⅛
Tecum P	30½	32½
Tennant	27½	29½
Tiffny Co	7½	8
Transo O	11½	12
Trico Pd	26½	28½
Trlm CG	2⅛	2HV
Tyson F	12⅛	13⅛
Un McGil	9⅛	10¼
US Bnknt	4⅛	5¼
US TrkLn	13	13½
Up Pen P	19	18⅛
Valley Gs	8⅛	9⅛
VenD Alr	8⅛	9⅛
Vance S	2⅛	3⅛
Velcro	6⅛	6⅛
Ventren	23½	24¼
Wads Pu	6¼	7
Wsh NG	16⅛	16⅛
Webb Re	7⅛	7⅛
Weco Dvl	2⅛	2⅛
Weight W	6⅛	7⅛
Weldtrn	1	2
Wellng M	7⅛	8⅛
Well Gar	4	4⅛
Welsbch	3	3⅛
Wsm Mtg	2⅛	2⅛
Westmd	45⅛	46⅛
Wisc PL	17	17½
Wdwrd L	22⅛	22⅛
Wright W	3½	3⅛
ZionUt B	29	31

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هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
		Inco Hosp	9	22	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
		ITE Imp .72	6	43	18¾	18⅛	18¼—	⅛
		Iek Corp		70	11	10½	10⅞—	⅛
		Itel Corp	5	94	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
		IU Int .85	4	175	12	11¾	11⅞	
		IU In A		1	32½	30½	30⅞—	⅛
		IU In pf1.25		1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
		J						
		JamesF .68	8	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
		Jantzen .70	5	12	14⅝	13¾	13⅞—	⅜
		JapanF .90e		304	9⅞	9½	9⅝—	⅛
		JeffPilo .72	13	89	32¼	31½	31½—	½
		JeC pf13.50		z120	109	103	108	— 2
		JerCe pf9.36		z50	84	84	84	
		JerCen pf4		z10	37	37	37	— 1
		JewelC 1.20	9	10	22¼	22	22½	
		Jewelcor	213	61	4½	4⅛	4⅛—	⅜
		JimWalter 1	10	395	41¾	41	41¼—	⅛
		JimW pf1.60		18	45¼	44⅝	45⅛—	⅛
		JimWI pf7		z100	114½	114¼	114¼+	⅛
		JHanS 1.22e		31	16⅛	16½	16⅛—	⅛
		JHenl 1.22e		20	19¾	19⅛	19½—	⅛
		JhnMan 1.20	9	120	23¾	23	22⅞	
		JohnJn .80a	31	218	89⅞	89¼	89⅝—	¼
		JohnCon .80	9	16	13⅛	12½	13⅛—	⅛
		JhnCon pf2		1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
		JonLogn .40	22	50	11⅛	10¾	10⅞—	¼
		JonLau pf5		120	57½	52½	52½	
		Jorgen 1.50b	3	7	28⅛	29½	29¼+	⅛
		Josens 1	10	17	23⅞	22⅝	23½+	⅛
		JoyMfg 1.60	12	133	79¾	74¾	76⅛—	3½
		Jusica Mg		5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
		K						
		KaisrAl 1.20	5	172	31⅛	30¼	30⅝—	⅜
		Kai S7pf4.75		4	62	62	62	
		Kai 66pf4.75		1	62	62	62	+ 1½
		KaisCem .50	12	16	6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
		KaiCe pf1.37		8	14¼	14¼	14¼	
		KaneMill .24	4	57	13⅞	13⅛	13½	
		KCyPL 2.23	8	14	25¼	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
		KCPL pf3.80		z20	41½	41½	41½—	½
		KC Soutn 1r	4	2	17¼	17½	17½	
		KanGEl 1.60	6	32	16¾	16¼	16¼—	⅜
		KanNeb 1.32	8	5	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	
		KanPL 1.52	8	19	17¼	16¾	16⅞—	⅜
		Kay Ind	6	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
		Kty pfB 1.46		8	14⅞	14½	14⅞—	⅛
		KaufBd .04p		296	8⅛	8½	8½—	⅛
		Kauf pf1.50		2	15¾	15¾	15¾—	⅛
		Kawecki .40	6	11	9¾	9¾	9¾—	⅜
		KayserR .60	34	7	12⅞	12½	12⅞+	¼
		KeeneCp .20	6	37	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
		Keller .20	6	20	6¾	6½	6½—	⅛
		Kellogg .70	18	28	19¼	19	19	— ¼
		Kellwood .80	6	33	11	10½	10¼—	1
		Kennmt 1.40	6	2	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	
		Kennecott 2	12	561	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛+	⅜
		KyUtil 1.74	12	26	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞—	⅛
		KerrMcGe 1	17	163	87	85⅞	86¼+	¾
		KeysiCon 1a	2	3	17⅝	17½	17⅝—	⅛
		Kidde .80	5	63	21	20½	21	+ ⅛
		Kidde pfB 4		3	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
		Kid pf A2.20		1	45½	45½	45½	
		KimbCl 1.60	7	37	29¼	28⅞	29	
		KingDSt .40	7	47	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	¼
		KirschCo .90	8	3	14½	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
		KLM Airlin		1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
		KnigtRid .54	16	35	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅜
		Koehring	8	55	10⅞	10½	10½—	⅛
		Koeh pf2.75		1	30¼	30¼	30¼—	⅜
		Koppers 2.40	8	89	72	71¾	71¾+	½
		Koppr pf4		z20	52	52	52	
		Koracrp Ind	6	10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
		Kraftco 1.52	10	43	40¼	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
		KresES .24	35	675	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛—	⅜
		Kroger 1.36	6	x101	20⅛	20	20⅛—	⅛
		Kysor .20	20	15	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
		L						
		LacGas 1.60	6	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
		LamSess 1b	4	19	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
		LaneBry .72	7	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
		LearSieg .28	6	73	7	6⅞	7	
		Leaswy .60b	10	211	26	25½	25½—	⅛
		LeedsN .50	7	10	11⅝	11½	11½+	⅛
		Leesona .60	3	31	12¼	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
		LehPCI .80	6	8	11	10¾	10¾—	⅛
		LehVal Ind	25	3	1⅛	1½	1½—	⅛
		Lehmn .72e		100	11¾	11⅛	11¾	
		Lennar Crp	21	27	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
		Lenox .72	13	33	23⅞	23⅛	23½—	⅛
		LevFin .75a		12	12	11⅝	11⅛—	⅛
		LeviStra .48	8	16	30	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
		Levitz Furn	170	435	5¾	5⅛	5½—	⅛
		LFE Cp	7	26	4¾	4½	4½—	⅛
		LFE pf.50		1	5½	5½	5½	
		LOF .80	8	92	17⅞	17¼	17¼—	⅜
		LibbMcNL	7	1	7½	7½	7½	
		LibrtyCp .40	5	22	10½	10⅛	10½	
		Liberty Loan		13	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
		LibrtyLn pf		2	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅜
		LiggMy 2.50	9	23	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
		LillyEli 1.10	26	269	70¾	68⅛	68⅞—	1⅜
		LincNat 1.60	10	79	30	29⅞	29⅞—	½
		LincNt pf3		1	60	60	60	
		LincPl 1.74a		7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
		Lionel Corp		14	2⅛	2	2⅛	
		LittonIn .13t		439	7⅛	6¾	6⅞—	⅜
		Litton pfc pf		4	9½	9	9	— 1¼
		Littn cv pf3		3	29	29	29	— ½
		Litton pfB 2		41	16¼	14⅞	15	— 2¼
		LMI Inv		8	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
		Lockhd Airc	4	155	11¼	10⅞	11¼+	⅛
		Loews 1.20	7	x101	22⅞	21¾	22⅛—	⅛
		LomaFin .36		54	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
		LomM 3.16e	6	53	17⅛	16¾	17⅛+	⅛

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
10⅝	5¾	Londont .40e	5	3	9½	9¼	9½+	⅛
19½	9⅞	LoneStInd 1	8	142	17⅞	17⅞	17½	
79½	50	LoneS pf4.50		8	76	70	70	
29⅞	22½	LoneSG 1.60	7	47	26⅞	25¾	26	— ¾
105	99½	LSG pf10.32		z100	103	102½	102½—	⅞
15½	10⅞	LnglsLt 1.30	7	124	14⅞	14½	14½—	¼
116	104	LIL pfN 13		z200	112	112	112	
76	44	LongDrg .60	26	16	62½	62	62	— 1½
13½	2½	Loral Corp	9	155	9¼	9½	9½—	½
37⅞	19⅞	LaLand 1.12	10	378	30¼	28⅞	29	— ⅞
17	8⅞	LaPacif .20	9	129	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	
23¼	17¼	LouisGs 1.84	10	8	22⅛	22½	22⅛	h
17¼	8⅞	Lowenst .40		41	11⅞	11	11	— ¼
19¾	9	LTV Corp	2	112	13¼	13½	13⅝—	¼
26½	12	LTV A 3.55t		2	17½	17½	17½—	⅛
59⅞	35¼	Lubrizol 1	20	117	52⅞	50⅞	51⅞—	1¼
15½	8	LuckStr .64b	12	155	14½	14¼	14¼—	⅛
11⅞	8	Ludlow .72	22	27	8⅞	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
30	22½	LukenSt 1.60	4	15	23¼	22¼	23¼—	⅛
18⅞	12½	LykeYng 1e	1	145	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
36¼	26⅞	Lykes pf2.50		170	27¼	26⅞	27	— ⅛
5⅝	3½	LynCSys .20	6	x45	4½	3⅞	4½+	⅛
		M						
8⅞	6¼	MacAF .60b	9	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
4½	1¼	MacDonal	4	49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
5⅛	2⅜	Macke .30	9	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
6¼	3⅜	Macmill .25	6	120	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜+	⅛
23½	12½	Macy 1.10	9	72	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	
49½	43	Macy pf 4.25		z10	45	45	45	+ ½
12	7⅛	MadisFd .60		105	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
6½	3¼	MadSq Gar	8	7	6	5⅞	6	
7⅛	3¼	MagicCl .32		71	6⅛	6⅛	6¼—	⅛
24½	17½	Mallory 1	13	12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
25¼	16½	MalHyd .44b	13	4	22⅛	22½	22⅛+	⅛
5½	2	Manhat Ind		5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
14⅛	9	Manpwr .88	5	19	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅞
39⅞	25⅛	MfrHan 1.72	8	95	27⅞	27¼	27⅝+	⅛
50½	27¼	MAPCO .70	19	95	45	45½	45½—	½
12	5⅞	Marathn Mf	5	161	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
57⅞	29⅞	MarO 1.60a	9	261	47	44¼	45⅛—	1¾
29	13⅞	Marcor 1	8	74	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
17⅞	8¼	Maremt .40	14	81	16¼	15⅞	15⅞—	⅜
23⅞	14½	MarMid 1.60	6	59	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
27½	16⅞	MarionL .52	12	151	19⅞	17½	18	— 1½
27⅞	13⅞	Marley .66	13	12	33½	32⅞	32⅞—	1¼
11⅞	6⅞	Marott .56e	9	51	9	9	9	— ⅛
17	6½	Marriot .27t	18	139	13½	13	13⅛	
61⅞	47	MrshMc 1.60	21	48	58	57½	57⅛—	⅛
26⅞	15⅞	MarshF 1.24	10	47	21¼	20⅞	20⅞—	¾
19⅞	12¼	MartMa 1.30	6	132	17¼	17	17½+	¼
35	5¾	MartPr .50e	11	80	24⅛	22½	22½—	1½
16⅞	11⅞	MridCup .54	7	16	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	¾
55⅛	30	MaccoCp .32	21	67	49	47¾	47¼—	1½
27½	16½	Masonite .54	86	288	22	21½	21½—	½
17⅞	13⅞	MassyFer 1	4	22	15⅞	15¼	15⅞+	⅛
11¼	7¾	MasMt 1.24e	8	11	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
16¼	11¾	MasCp 1.57e		17	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
12⅞	10½	Masin 1.05e		8	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
19⅞	12	MatsuE .31e	11	2	17½	17½	17½—	⅛
43½	22⅞	MayDSt 1.60	14	81	42⅞	42¼	42¼—	½
23	14⅞	MayerOs .92	7	11	20¾	20½	20⅝—	¼
5⅝	3⅛	MaysJW .28	9	5	4⅞	4⅝	4½—	⅛
31½	19⅞	Maytg 130a	19	46	29¼	29¼	29½+	¼
11⅛	5¾	MBPXL .20a	10	4	9⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	¼
82⅞	27¾	MCA Inc 1	10	382	74⅞	71⅞	74	+ 2
14	7¾	McCord 1	6	19	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	McCrory Cp		12	3	2⅞	2⅞	
56¾	47½	McDermot	11	243	50½	49⅞	50	+ 1
60½	26¾	McDonalds	22	416	51	50	50⅞+	⅛
18	8	McDonD .40	6	123	14⅞	14	14½+	⅛
21¾	11½	McGEd 1.20	14	154	17⅛	17¼	18½—	⅛
13⅞	6	McGrwH .56	9	101	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞—	⅛
31	10⅛	McKeeCo 1a	7	x24	24⅛	23	23	— ⅛
29¾	16	McLean .72	8	13	27	28⅛	29	+ ⅛
18½	13¼	McLout 1.60	5	32	17½	17¼	17½+	⅛
17½	13⅛	MeadCp 1.20	4	141	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
35¾	29½	Mea pfA2.80		5	35¼	34¼	34½—	⅛
20	13	Medusa 1.40	10	6	17¼	17	17¼	
3½	1¼	MEI Cp	8	91	3½	3	3½	
17¼	6⅝	MelvilSh .48	12	112	15	14¼	14⅞—	⅝
14½	2½	Menasc .12t	6	30	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
60	28½	MercStr .80	14	5	52½	51	51	— 2
85¾	57½	Merck 1.40	25	288	77½	76½	76½—	1¼
20⅛	10⅛	MerrLyn .40	6	718	19½	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
29	18⅛	MesaPet .05	38	335	26¼	24⅞	25⅛—	⅜
32½	23	MesP pf1.60		x155	29¼	28½	28½—	⅜
11⅛	7	Mesabi 1.14e	10	46	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
22	14⅛	MestaM .80	15	5	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
18⅛	12¼	MGM 1	6	246	16¼	15⅞	16⅛—	½
15¾	5¼	Metrom .50	8	123	13½	13¼	13¼—	½
42	29¼	MelE pf3.90		z150	36½	35¼	35¾+	⅛
19⅝	8⅛	MGIC In .10		620	15⅛	14⅝	14½—	⅜
14	8½	MichGs 1.10	6	6	13½	13	13	— ⅛
29	14⅞	MhTube 1.20	5	12	26½	25¼	25¼—	⅜
15⅞	8¾	Microdot .60	5	8	13⅞	13¼	13⅛	
26⅞	9¾	Microw .79t	8	8	19⅛	18¼	18¼+	⅛
14	10¼	MidCTl 1.08	8	18	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
16⅛	12½	MidSUt 1.26	7	204	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
3⅞	2	Midlnd Mtg		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
20	10¾	MidldRoss 1	5	44	18¼	17¼	17½—	1
31⅞	17½	MilesLb 1.28	10	66	28½	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
12¼	4⅝	MiltBrd .36a	12	838	9¾	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
68	43	MinMM 1.35	23	257	57¾	56½	57	+ ⅛
18⅞	13⅞	MinnPL 1.56	7	6	17½	17⅜	17½+	⅛
13¾	9¼	MirroAl .96	6	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
22⅞	16⅛	MissRiv 1.20	4	23	19¾	19⅛	19¼—	⅜
20	14⅜	MoPlCe 1.60	7	9	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
48⅞	34⅛	MobilOl 3.40	6	249	45¾	44¼	45⅛+	⅞
5½	1½	Mobile Hom		39	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15½	8½	Mohasco .60	46	88	14½	14⅛	14⅞—	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Monk Data		61	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
16⅞	8⅜	MohkRub 1	8	18	16	15¼	15½—	¼
22¼	14⅞	Molycrp .40	4	46	17⅞	17	17⅞+	⅛
21	9	MonerchM 1	5	11	20¼	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
9⅞	5⅞	Monrgm Ind	4	17	8¼	8½	8½—	⅛
11¾	7	MonrEq .20	10	123	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅜
74⅞	41	Monsan 2.60	8	724	70	69⅞	69⅞—	⅛
30	24⅝	MonDU 2.08	8	9	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
28½	22½	MonPw 1.80	8	61	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞—	⅛
23	19⅞	MonSt 1.80a		25	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅞	4⅞	MONY .70e	10	26	7¾	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
95⅞	27⅞	MoorMc 1.40	6	202	87⅞	85¾	86¼—	2⅜
71	51⅛	Morgan 1.80	13	192	61	60	60⅛—	⅞
27	13½	MorrsKn .88	6	34	23	22½	22¾+	⅛
4⅞	1½	MorseEl Pd		21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7⅛	2¼	MorseSh .20	8	52	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
4¼	1¾	MrgeTr Am		3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅞	11½	MorNor .88	9	52	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
57⅞	33¾	Motorola .70	28	359	48⅞	47½	47⅞—	1
44¼	25⅞	MtFuel 1.20	15	25	40¼	38⅞	39⅛—	1⅛
20	16¼	MtStTel 1.52	9	34	18⅞	18½	18⅞—	⅛
8¾	4¼	Munford .36	6	18	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
16⅞	11	Munsng 1.08	50	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
17½	10⅛	MurphC 1.20	7	8	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
28⅞	15½	MurpOil .60	5	122	24⅞	23½	23⅛—	1⅛
17⅞	12	MurryOh 1	6	13	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
15⅞	12⅞	MutlOm 1.32		10	15	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
9⅞	4	MyersL .40	10	11	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	
		N						
42½	22¾	Nabisco 2.30	12	61	38⅞	37	37	— 1⅛
33½	17	NalcoCh .60	22	35	31½	31	31	— ⅛
15⅛	4⅞	NarcoScl .60	13	52	14⅛	13⅞	13⅛—	⅛
22⅞	15	NashuaC .60	12	41	15⅛	15½	15⅞—	⅛
15⅛	7¾	NatAirl .50	8	49	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
15½	7⅞	N Avia .69e		85	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
13⅞	9½	NatCan .53	4	35	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
24¼	19¼	N Can pf1.50		1	21	21	21	— ¼
52¾	29¾	N Chem .28	33	38	47	46¼	46¾+	⅛
9⅞	5¼	NatCityL .90		11	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
44⅞	29⅞	NatDet 2.72	5	11	40	39½	39½—	⅛
17⅞	13⅞	NatDist 1.20	6	110	16⅞	16½	16⅞+	⅛
23½	18⅛	NatFuelG 2	6	3	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
15	8¼	NatGyp 1.05	8	76	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
5⅞	1⅞	Nat Homes		58	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7½	3½	NatInd .25	3	50	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
10⅞	6¼	NatInd pf.60		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
12⅞	9½	NtInd pf1.25		3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
20¼	13½	Nt MedCare	19	58	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞—	⅛
47⅞	9¼	Nat Semicn	26	1036	37¾	36	37	— ⅝
11⅞	6⅞	NatSvcIn .74	8	43	10¼	10	10	
16½	11⅛	N Stand .90	5	7	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
46½	30½	N Starch .80	16	9	43¾	43	43¾+	1
45⅞	32¾	NatStl 2.50a	4	64	36½	36⅞	36⅛—	⅛
7¼	2¾	Nat Tea		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
35½	30	Natoma 1.20	4	78	31⅞	30½	31½+	⅛
37⅞	14½	NCR Cp .72	9	212	31⅞	30½	31⅛—	⅛
18⅝	6⅞	Neptune .50	9	38	18¼	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
20⅞	15⅛	NevPw 1.50	5	25	17½	16⅞	17	— ¼
19½	13	NEngEl 1.78	7	74	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
13½	8⅞	NEnGE 1.28	7	22	12	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
27¼	22¼	N EngT 2.36	10	45	26¼	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
14¾	8¼	Newhall .40	10	18	12⅛	12½	12½—	⅛
26½	18¼	Newmt 1.60	11	128	24⅛	23¾	23⅞—	⅛
81	63¼	Nwmt pf4.50		1	75	75	75	— 1
23⅞	16⅛	NYSEG 2.20	6	43	22⅞	21¼	21¾—	⅛
91	78½	NYSE pf8.80		z100	87½	87½	87½—	1
41	35	NYSE pf3.75		z40	39⅛	39	39	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	NiaMP 1.18	7	197	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
97½	87	NIM pf 10.60		z70	96¼	96¼	96¼+	⅛
76	63	Nia M pf7.72		z150	74½	73	74½+	½
37	29	NiaM pf 3.60		z100	35½	35	35	— ½
15	11	NiaShr 1.13e		16	14	13½	13½—	⅛
17¾	11¼	NL Ind 1	5	312	16⅞	15¾	16	
16½	13¼	NLT Cp .60	7	186	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
71	59⅛	NorflkWn 5	9	18	63⅞	63⅛	63¼—	⅛
15¾	12⅛	Norlin 1.25	4	16	14½	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
22½	10⅛	Norris 1.20	7	23	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
44⅛	24¼	NoACoal .80	12	27	38⅞	33½	38½—	½
10½	5⅞	NoAMt 1.55e	4	103	6¼	6	6	— ¼
24¼	12¼	NoAPhl 1.20	8	12	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
5-32	3-32	NorAPhil rt		735	3-32	1-32	1-32—	3-32
3⅞	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	6	30	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
10	6⅞	NoestUt 1.02	6	306	9⅞	9¼	9¼—	⅛
24¼	17⅞	NorIllGas 2	7	27	22¼	22⅛	22¾+	⅛
24½	19½	NoIlG pf1.90		2	22¼	22¼	22¼+	½
18½	13⅞	NIndPS 1.36	9	49	17⅞	16¾	17	— ⅛
70	51½	NNGs 3.10a	5	142	61½	60½	60⅞—	⅛
26⅛	15⅞	NoSiPw 1.84	8	136	25	24	24	— 1
82½	72	NStaPw pf7		z150	75	75	75	— 2¼
4⅞	2⅞	Northst .50e	17	16	4	3¼	3⅞+	⅛
33⅞	22¼	Northrp 1.60	5	15	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
22½	11⅛	NwstAirl .45	9	392	20¼	19¾	20	— ¼
47¾	34	NwtBnc 1.70	9	x5	41¼	41	41	— ½
28⅞	13¼	NwEn cf1.80	4	15	24½	24	24⅞—	⅛
35½	18⅞	Nwtlnd 1.75	3	115	32¼	31½	32¼	
16⅞	8½	Nwstlnd wt		31	15¼	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
105⅛	60	Nwind pfC5		1	97	97	97	— 2
78¾	49½	Nwtln pf4.20		1	70½	70½	70½—	1
12½	7⅞	NwML 1.14e	10	40	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
46	34	NwtSll 2.40a	8	32	37¾	36¼	36¼—	1¼
28¼	20½	Norton 1.70	6	15	26⅛	26¼	26¼—	⅛
22	10⅞	NortSim .40	11	216	19¼	18⅞	19¼+	⅛
48	25¼	NortS pf1.60		4	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞—	⅛
18¾	10½	NucorCp .28	4	24	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
11⅞	8¾	NVF Co	1	63	9⅞	9	9	— ⅛
		O						
11½	5½	Oak Ind .40	8	12	8½	8⅞	8½—	⅛
14½	7¼	Oakiet P .84	8	5	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
22⅛	12⅛	OcclPet .75e	4	2783	19⅛	18¼	18½—	⅛
12½	6⅛	OccidPet wt		448	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
70¼	42	OccldPf pf4		34	60⅛	57	58½—	2½
73	40¾	OcclP pf3.60		63	61	58⅞	60¼—	1½
22⅞	19	OccIP pf2.30		127	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞—	⅛
35	22⅛	OcclP pf2.16		3	30½	30¼	30¼—	1¼
21⅞	13½	OgdenCp 1	4	50	19¼	16⅞	18⅞—	¼
16⅞	12⅛	OhioEd 1.65	9	167	16¼	15⅞	16⅛—	⅛
105	99	OhE pf10.76		z250	102	101½	102	+ ¾
116⅛	101	OhPw pf14		2480	116½	115	116¼+	¾
13½	10⅛	OKC Cp .80	5	17	10⅞	11	11	— ⅛
25½	17⅞	OklaGE 1.40	11	7	21½	21¼	21¼—	⅜
25½	17⅞	OklaNG 1.60	9	27	23¼	22⅞	23½+	⅛
29¼	14⅝	OlinCp 1.20	5	36	27⅞	27½	27⅝+	⅛
26	13⅞	Olinkraft 1	7	14	22½	22¼	23⅛—	⅜
15½	7⅞	Omark .75e	4	25	13¼	13¾	13¼	
12¾	10	Opelika 1	9	13	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
13¾	7½	OrangR 1.20	10	39	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
15⅞	3⅜	Orange .12	16	137	14¼	13⅞	13⅞—	⅜

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
33	24¼	OilsElv 2.20	5	99	30¼	29½	29⅝—	¾
27	21	OutMar 1.20	21	22	25	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
16¼	8	OutletCo .75	5	6	14¾	14½	14½+	⅛
21¼	9	OvernitT .80	9	18	18⅛	18¼	18¼—	⅜
15⅝	8¾	OverShip .15	5	x81	14½	14⅛	14¼—	⅛
42⅞	25¼	OwenCn .56	24	30	41⅞	41	41	— ½
45½	32	OwenIll 1.72	9	67	43⅞	43	43½+	¼
77	62½	Ownl pf4.75		3	73¼	73¼	73¼—	¼
14⅝	7¼	Oxfrdlnd .60	4	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
		P - Q						
14	11⅛	PacAS 1.20a		17	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
25½	18⅛	PacGas 1.88	7	224	20⅝	20½	20⅝—	⅛
19	14⅞	PacLig 1.68	6	51	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	
25⅞	13¾	PacPetrl .60	10	9	21⅞	21½	21⅞+	¼
21	14⅞	PacPw 1.70	9	43	18⅞	18⅛	18¼	
15½	13⅞	PacTT 1.20	9	28	14½	14¼	14¼—	⅛
75	69	PacTT pf6		z20	72	72	72	— ½
9⅞	8½	PacTin .80a	5	6	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	
8¼	2⅛	PainrW .10e	4	113	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
13½	8⅞	PaiW pf1.30		4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
5⅛	2⅜	PalmBc .25	5	31	5¼	4⅞	4⅞—	⅜
9¾	3	Pamida .05e	9	136	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
5¾	2	PanAm Air		248	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
34¼	22¾	PanEP 2.10	7	93	31⅞	30½	30⅞—	⅛
11	6⅛	Paprcft .60b	6	51	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
15⅛	8⅞	Pargas .98	7	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
24⅞	13¼	ParHan 1.12	6	22	21½	21¼	21¼+	⅛
19⅞	10¼	ParkPen .32	10	10	16⅞	15¼	15⅞+	⅛
37⅞	14	Pasco Inc	19	54	36⅞	36⅞	35⅞—	⅛
16¾	6½	Payls nw .35	8	9	15	14¾	14¾—	½
22	9½	PeabGa .04r	12	54	18½	18	18¼—	¼
2⅛	1⅛	Penn Cent		164	1¾	1⅜	1¾	
7⅛	3⅛	PennDix .24	5	24	5⅞	5⅜	5¾	
63¼	36½	Penney 1.16	26	172	47¼	46	46½—	1⅛
30	15⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	55	17⅞	18¼	18⅞—	⅛
120	105	PaPLt pf13		z130	117¼	117	117	
92	79	PaPL pf8.70		z30	85¼	85¼	85¼—	¾
89	73	PaPL pf8.40		z120	83	82¼	82½—	½
52	44⅛	PaPL pf4.50		z250	47	47¼	47¼	
25½	17⅛	Pennwlt 1.56	8	63	24⅞	23¾	23⅞—	⅛
45¼	31	Penwl pf2.50		10	42¼	42	42	— 1
22	18⅛	Penwl pf1.60		38	20⅛	19½	19½—	¼
23½	17	Pennzol 1.20	6	554	20⅞	20	20¼	
29½	22	Pennz pf1.33		1	25	26	26	+ ¾
7⅞	3⅜	PeopDrg .20	13	185	7½	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
37¼	30¼	PeopGs 2.68	6	47	33⅛	32⅞	33¼	⅛
70	40⅞	PepsiCo 1.50	16	65	63⅞	62¼	62⅞	
30	16	PerkElm .28	26	583	25¾	25¼	25¾	
25⅞	16⅞	Per Inc 1.50	7	53	25	24¼	24⅞—	1
14¼	10	Petinc pf1.30		8	14	14	14	— ⅛
13⅞	6¼	PeferPl .80	25	2	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
71⅞	34	PetrieS .80a	21	9	66⅞	65⅛	65⅛—	1⅛
20	8⅞	Petrolan .50	7	42	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	½
22¼	16½	Petrim 2.01e		12	20¾	20½	20½	
36⅞	24	Pfizer .76a	16	550	28½	27⅞	28	— ⅜
40¼	29	PhelpD 2.20	12	78	34⅞	33⅛	33½—	1
15½	10⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	8	196	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
76	59½	PhilE pf7.85		z200	70	70	70	
73½	57	PhilE pf7.75		z10	68	68	68	+ ½
68½	57	PhilaEl pf7		z70	63½	63	63½+	2
44	35	PhilE pf4.40		z230	40⅛	40	40	
39	32½	PhilE pf3.80		z90	36	35½	36	+ 1½
12⅞	10¼	PhilaSub .70	7	15	11⅛	11½	11½	
59¼	40⅞	PhilMorr .90	15	414	50⅞	49⅞	49⅞—	⅛
6	2	Philips Ind		15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9⅞	5¼	Phil I pf.25p		1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
60⅞	37	PhilPet 1.60	11	251	53⅞	52⅞	52¾—	⅜
8½	2⅞	PhilVnH .40		1	7½	7½	7½	
19½	7⅞	Pickwck Int	8	67	14¼	13⅞	13⅞—	⅜
14½	9½	PiedNG 1.28	4	9	13¼	13¼	13¼—	¼
6¼	2⅞	Pier 1 Impri	16	7	6	5¼	5¼—	¼
72¾	36	Pillsbry 1.80	12	x93	66½	65	65⅞+	½
31	16⅛	Pion Cp 1.20	9	48	28	27½	27¼—	¼
20⅞	11¼	PitneyB .60	9	377	17⅞	16¾	17¼—	½
28	13½	PittFrg .80b	13	10	23¼	23½	23½—	¼
81¼	35⅞	Pittston .80a	8	326	70	69	69½—	1¼
30½	12¾	Pizza Hut	13	119	30⅛	27¾	29¾—	⅛
20¼	20¼	PizzaHut wi		2	20¾	20½	20½—	¼
5⅞	1¾	Plan Resrch	10	133	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
6⅞	2¼	Playboy .12	13	262	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
18¼	6¾	Plessy 1.29e	5	11	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
7⅛	3⅞	PNE M .45e	13	15	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
43½	15	Polaroid .32	33	2159	37⅞	37⅛	38⅛—	⅛
12¼	3⅞	Ponderosa	20	320	11⅛	10½	10¾—	⅜
18½	8⅞	PopeTa .60b	11	9	15⅞	15⅜	15⅛	
20¼	13⅞	Portec 1b	4	23	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	¼
17⅞	12⅞	PortGE 1.58	7	41	15⅞	15½	15⅞+	⅛
105½	100	PoG pf11.50		z90	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞—	⅛
49⅞	23⅞	Potlath 1.40	9	113	45¼	44⅞	44⅞—	1⅛
13¼	10	PotmEl 1.16	9	160	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
52¼	50	PotEl pf5.50		y30	55	55	55	+ 1⅛
49¼	41	Potlel pf4.50		y120	45½	43⅞	44½+	⅛
32	24⅞	PPGInd 1.70	8	133	29⅞	28½	29⅛+	⅞
13⅞	6	Premier .25	9	19	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
15½	10	Premr pf.90		1	15	15	15	
100¾	78½	ProclGam 2	22	149	92¾	92½	92¾+	⅛
9⅛	6	ProdRsh .30	8	2	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
38⅞	18⅞	Prore 1.40	2	6	32⅞	32	32	— ⅜
6	4	PSA Inc		17	4⅞	4½	4½	
16⅞	12¼	PSvCol 1.20	7	97	14⅛	14¼	14¼—	⅛
17⅞	12	PSvEG 1.72	8	163	15¾	15½	15⅝	
112	104	PSE pf12.25		z100	111	110	1	+ 2
99	82	PSEG pf9.62		z30	92½	92½	92¼—	½
76	61	PSEG pf7.52		z20	71	71	71	— ½
68	55¾	PSEG pf5.60		z30	66	66	66	1
41	29⅞	PSvInd 2.56	10	27	37⅞	36¼	37⅞	¼
18⅞	11½	PSvNH 1.80	7	20	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
21¼	11⅞	PSvNM 1.28	10	24	23½	20⅞	20½	
9½	3	Pubjckr .19t	7	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Puebloin .30	8	6	3⅛	3¼	3¼	⅛
27⅞	18⅞	PugSdP 2.16	6	20	25½	25¼	25¼—	¼
62½	38	Pullmn 1.80	10	44	55	54½	54½—	½
14½	7¼	PurexCp .88	8	31	12¾	12½	12⅞	
20	14¼	Purex pf1.35		3	19	19	19	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Purifm Fash		4	3	3	3	
36¾	17⅞	Purolator 1	11	146	35	35¼	25¼—	⅜
20½	12⅞	QuakOat .80	11	197	17½	16⅞	17½	
54	38¾	QukOat pf3		3	53¼	53¼	53¼—	¼
26¼	15	QuakStO .64	18	16	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅞	4	Questor .12r		7	6⅞	6½	6½—	⅛
		R						
45¼	36	RalstonP .90	17	x77	43¼	42¾	43	
5⅞	2⅛	Ramada .12	15	107	4⅛	4½	4⅛	
10	6⅞	Rancoin .40	57	12	8⅞	8½	8½	
8¼	5¼	RapAm .37p		20	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
29⅞	17¼	Raybest 1.50	4	29	27⅞	27	27	— ⅛
22⅛	7¼	Raymint .40	9	118	18½	17⅞	18⅛—	⅜
59⅞	25¼	Raytheon 1	11	145	50½	49½	49⅞—	⅛
21⅞	10⅞	RCA 1	17	611	18¾	18⅞	18¼+	⅛
55½	39	RCA cvpf 4		13	49¼	49	49	— 1
27	15⅞	RdgBate .35	7	34	23⅛	22⅞	22¾—	½
4½	1⅞	Redman Ind		27	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14⅞	7⅛	ReeceCp .74	9	19	18⅞	11	11	— ¾
36⅞	16¼	Reed Tool	12	20	34⅞	33½	33¾—	⅛
21⅞	15⅞	Reeves 1.80	6	27	20⅞	20	20	— ⅛
15⅞	10¼	ReichCh .66	4	80	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	½
18¼	10½	RelianEl .90	5	18	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞+	½
8½	4¼	RelfGp .20p		2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
16⅞	7¼	ReG pfC.65p		10	12	11½	11½—	½
18¾	10¼	ReG pfB.55p		1	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
14¾	8¼	Republic Cp	4	21	11	10⅞	10⅞	
12	8⅞	RepFinS .80	6	3	10⅛	10¼	10⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	RepMtg Inv		2	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	
35⅞	22⅞	RepStl 1.60a	3	50	30¾	30⅛	30¾+	½
10⅞	4⅞	ResrvOil .12	9	139	8⅞	8⅞	8½	
22½	13⅛	RetailCred 2	9	5	21¼	21	21¼+	⅛
47¾	17⅛	RevcoDS .40	14	59	28¼	28	28⅛—	⅛
14½	6¼	RevCop .37e	5	77	10	9¾	9⅞—	¼
81¾	47⅞	Revlon 1.20	19	103	73½	73	73¼—	⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Rexham .70	7	x27	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞—	⅛
24¼	12⅞	Rexnrd 1.12	6	38	22⅞	22	22	+ ⅛
60⅞	49½	Reyind 2.88	8	98	54⅞	53¾	53¾—	⅛
68¼	52½	Reyin pf2.25		3	58½	58½	58½—	2¼
24¼	14⅛	ReynMet 1a	4	280	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
59	48½	ReyM pf4.50		5	54½	54½	54½—	⅛
10⅛	7	ReynSec .40	6	69	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
12¼	9¾	Richardsn 1	6	5	9⅞	9¾	9¾—	⅛
24½	13⅛	RichMer .64	11	28	21⅞	21	21	— ¾
14⅞	10¼	Richmnd .80	8	88	13½	13	13	— ⅛
17⅞	10¼	RiegelT 1.30	6	13	16¾	16⅛	16⅞—	⅛
18⅜	8	RioGran .60	7	70	16⅞	16⅞	16½+	⅛
10⅞	7⅛	RioGr pf.80		34	10	9¼	9¼—	⅛
15½	4⅛	Rite Aid .16	14	256	12⅛	11½	11¾—	⅜
24⅞	11⅛	RivianF .90	11	10	20⅞	20¾	20⅞—	⅛
16	9	Robshaw .70	29	6	14⅛	14¼	14¼—	⅛
23⅞	13¾	Robrtsn 1.30	5	13	21½	21	21	— ⅛
16⅛	10½	Robins .24a	17	441	11⅞	10⅞	11¼	
17¾	10⅞	RochGs 1.28	7	29	15⅛	15½	15½—	¼
13⅞	9⅞	RochTel .76	9	17	11½	11¼	11½+	⅛
11¼	4⅞	Rockowr .52	13	14	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞—	¼
25½	18⅞	Rockwllnt 2	7	52	24⅞	24	24	
62	50	Rklnt pf4.75		2	59	58⅞	59	php
22½	17	Rklnt pf1.35		4	21¼	21¼	21¼	
85½	46½	RohmH 1.28	21	44	74⅞	73⅞	74	— 1⅛
11	7⅞	Rohrlnd .40	7	14	9½	9	9	— ⅜
22⅞	11¼	Rollins .30	13	25	19¾	18⅞	18⅞—	⅜
8⅞	4⅞	Ronson .14p	18	6	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
14½	9⅛	Roper 1.20		161	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞+	¾
25¾	18	RorerA .90	11	60	21¾	21⅛	21⅞—	½
48¼	27¾	Rosario .40b	19	133	45	44¼	45	+ 1
19¼	8⅞	RoyCCol .64	15	135	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
39¼	24½	RoyID 3.16e	3	125	35⅞	35¼	35⅝—	⅛
7½	3⅛	Roylind .45t	13	54	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	RTE Cp .1a	17	22	5½	5⅛	5⅜+	⅛
25½	14	Rubbrm .40	30	40	22½	22	22½—	⅛
25⅛	11	Rucker .20	8	151	21⅛	19⅞	20⅞—	⅛
12	5⅞	RussTog .76	17	57	10⅞	10½	10⅞+	⅜
9	3¼	Ryder Sys		340	7¼	7¼	7⅛—	¼
		S						
41⅞	25	SabineR .56	12	11	40⅞	39⅞	39⅞—	⅜
3½	1½	Safegrd Ind	26	13	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
52⅞	34½	Safewy 1.80	73	119	49	47¼	47⅞—	1¼
7⅞	3	Saga Corp	7	13	6¾	6¼	6⅛—	⅛
34½	26½	StJoMin 1.20	6	167	32¼	31½	31½—	½
12¾	8⅞	StJoLtP 1.12	12	33	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
27¾	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	7	26	24	23¼	23¼—	⅞
11⅞	9½	StPaulS .96a		19	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
29½	19½	StRegP 1.40	5	127	27⅞	27¼	27¼—	¼
7¾	3½	Salant .24b	7	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	
m15	10¾	SanDGs 1.30	11	125	11⅞	11½	11½—	⅛
10⅞	2⅞	Sandrs Asso		30	8⅞	8¼	8⅞—	⅛
14¼	5¾	SJuanR .801	7	12	10	9⅞	10	
30⅞	24¼	SFeInd 1.80	7	209	25⅞	25½	25¾	
8⅞	7⅛	SFeInd pf.50		3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
35⅞	18⅛	SanFeInt .30	11	230	28½	27⅞	28	— ⅛
14	5⅛	SargWel .40	10	38	13¼	12⅞	13¼+	¼
5½	3⅛	Saul RlEst		21	4⅞	4¼	4¼—	⅛
8¼	6½	SavanE .43r	5	8	7⅞	7¼	7⅞+	⅛
13	9	SavnEA 1.34		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	¼
3⅛	1⅞	Sav A Stop		30	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
6IV	⅛	SVAVODr .15e	10	25	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
7¾1	X¾	SavinB Mch	22	36	5	5	5	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Saxon Ind	17	90	4½	4	4⅛+	⅛
3⅞	2	SCA Svc	7	32	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
6	2⅞	Schaefor Cp		20	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
67¼	44½	SchergPl .88	22	x113	54	52½	52½—	1¼
30⅛	15½	SchlitzBr .68	21	113	24¼	23¼	23½—	⅛
90½	69	Schlumb .60	27	254	80¾	79⅞	80⅞—	⅛
14¼	9	SCM Cp .50	4	64	11⅞	11¼	11¼—	⅛
9	4⅛	SCOAInd .60	7	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
9⅞	8	Scot Lad Fd	4	57	8½	8⅛	8¼	
19⅞	9⅛	ScottFetz 1	10	81	17¼	16½	16⅞—	1⅛
14⅛	8¼	ScottFor .68	6	17	12	12	12	
19⅛	12⅛	ScottPap .68	7	317	14½	13⅞	13¼—	1
11½	5	Scottys .10	14	25	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
15	8⅞	ScovillMfg 1	9	61	11⅞	11	11	— ⅛
36⅞	25½	Scovil pf2.50		9	30¼	30	30¼	
6⅞	4	ScadDuoVl		41	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
8½	7⅛	Scud pf.82k		2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
24⅞	10⅞	Sea Cont .30	4	51	18½	17⅛	17⅞—	½
31½	20½	SeabCL 1.40	5	132	20¾	20¼	20½—	¼
6⅞	2½	SeabWA 14t	8	78	5¼	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
37	27	Seagram .80	14	2	30⅞	30½	30⅞+	⅛
6⅞	3	Seagrave	15	11	5⅞	5¼	5¼—	⅛
14⅞	7	SealdPw .72	10	19	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
25¾	13⅞	SearleG .52	11	2702	17	15⅞	16	— ⅞
74⅞	48⅞	Sears 1.60a	23	1040	63⅞	62½	63⅛—	⅞

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4	1⅞	Seatrain Lin	97	196	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
38⅞	21½	Sedcoinc .13	10	110	33	32¼	33	+ ¾
7⅛	3¼	SvcColnt .10	5	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
11¼	5½	Servomt .60	6	15	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
7⅛	3¾	Shakspre .28	10	4	6½	6½	6½	
14	5½	Shapell .10	8	20	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅜
57¾	39¼	ShellON 2.60	6	86	57¼	55¾	56¼—	¾
31⅞	11¼	ShellT 1.10e	4	5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅞+	¼
10⅞	4¼	ShellrGl .56	5	55	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	¼
16⅞	10½	ShllGl pf1.40		3	14¾	14¾	14¾—	¼
17⅞	10⅞	ShllGl pf1.35		4	17½	17½	17½	
45¼	34½	SherwW 2.20	6	31	42⅞	42½	42¾—	⅜
76	56¼	Shr W pf4.40		z270	70	69	69	— 1½
10⅞	6¼	SierrPac .92	7	16	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
19¾	14⅞	SignalCo .90	6	72	17½	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
41¼	32½	Signal pf2.20		2	38	37½	37½—	1
41½	25½	SignodeCp 1	11	11	37⅞	37	37	— ½
9¾	2⅛	SimPrec .72	12	32	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅞
22	12	Simm .88a	12	38	20	19¼	20	
19⅞	8¼	SimpPat .40	21	526	13⅛	12½	12⅞—	⅛
17¼	9⅛	SingerCo .40		248	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
39	27½	Singr pf3.50		20	35⅞	35⅛	35¾+	¼
29⅞	10¼	SkaggCo .60	12	34	25⅞	25	25	— ⅛
64⅞	53½	Skelly 1.20a	7	4	62¼	62⅛	62¼—	½
11¼	6⅛	Skil Corp	154	2	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
26	14⅞	Skyline .24	74	165	18⅞	17¼	16⅞	
11	7¼	SmithAO .60	64	11	10	9⅝	9⅞—	⅛
36⅞	15⅛	Smithlnt .24	14	75	32½	30½	32½+	⅞
57¼	43¼	Smithkline 2	13	58	52	51⅛	51⅞—	¼
13¼	7⅛	SmitnTr .45	8	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
16	10½	Smucker .80	8	8	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞+	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	SolaBas .60	5	27	10½	10	10	— ½
4⅛	1⅞	Sonesta Int	2	3	3½	3⅛	3½	
13⅞	5	SonyCp .04e	29	620	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
36	28⅞	SooLin 3.15e	7	10	29¼	29¼	29½	
9	4R	SOS Con .34	7	18	8⅞	8	8¼—	⅛
16⅞	9¾	SCarEG 1.48	8	16	15⅛	14¾	15	+ ⅛
16¼	9½	SoJerin 1.56	7	7	14½	14¼	14¼—	⅛
13⅛	8	Southdown	3	11	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
24⅛	16½	Sdwn pf1.80		3	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
16	9½	ScestBk .80	8	27	13¾	13¼	13⅞—	⅛
8½	5¾	SoeatPS .64r	5	2	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
21½	16¾	SoCalE 1.60	5	41	19¼	19	19	
13⅝	8½	SouthCo 1.40	8	1016	13½	13½	13½+	
30⅞	23⅞	SoInGE 2.28	7	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	9	25	53¼	52⅞	53	— ¼
34	28⅛	SoNETl 2.84	10	10	33½	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
45½	41⅛	SoNE pf3.82		2	42¼	42¾	42¾+	⅜
54½	50⅛	SoNE pf4.62		z500	52¼	52¼	52¼	
31⅞	25¼	Sou Pac 2.24	10	58	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	
55¾	40	Sou Ry 2.12	11	92	51¼	50⅞	50⅞—	⅜
6¼	5⅞	SouRy pf.50		5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
32	19¼	SouUGs 1.60	8	13	30⅞	29¾	29¾—	⅛
29½	15¼	Southld .40b	15	34	26	26	26	— ⅛
8¾	4¼	SwstFor .20	5	32	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅜
19	12¼	SwtFl pf1.59		7	18	17½	17½—	⅜
11½	9⅞	SwstPSv .90	8	157	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
9⅞	5	Sparton .24a	4	6	8⅞	8½	8½—	⅛
12⅞	6⅞	SperryHut 1	12	104	12¼	12¼	12⅞+	⅞
48⅞	25⅞	SperryR .76	11	207	42⅞	41¾	41⅞—	5½
12⅞	5⅞	Sprague El	8	69	9	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
10⅞	8⅞	Spring M .75	15	13	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
20⅞	14⅞	SquarD 1.10	13	35	19½	19¼	19⅞—	⅛
41½	24⅞	Squibb .84	17	188	34	33⅛	33⅞—	⅛
65	34⅞	Staley Mfg	7	135	64¾	61½	62¾—	1½
23⅞	19⅞	StPoor 1.72a		33	22	21⅞	21⅛—	⅛
72¼	52½	StdBrands 2	16	45	65⅞	57	68	
50⅞	28¼	StBPaint .32	27	59	44¼	43R645½		
33	22⅛	StdOilCa 2	5	511	31¼	30⅞	31	— ⅜
53¼	36	StdOilInd 2	8	247	47⅞	47¼	47⅞	
85¼	44½	StOilOh 1.36	24	95	81	79⅞	81	+ 1⅛
11¼	6⅛	StdPress .40	6	30	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅞	StdPrud .66	9	27	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
10⅞	7⅞	cStandex .56	4	11	9¾	9⅛	9⅞—	⅛
21¼	12¾	StanWks .96	8	40	18⅞	18¼	18¼—	¼
8⅞	6	Stanray .60	7	1	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
19	14⅛	Starrett 1	6	1	18½	18½	16½+	⅛
4⅛	1½	StaMut Inv		25	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
12	9⅞	StaMS 1.10e		23	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
84½	40	StaufCh 22.0	9	x163	81	79	79	— 1¼
6⅞	4⅞	Sterchl .48	3	4	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
25½	16⅞	SterDrug .70	13	304	19	18	18	— 1
17	8	Sterndnt .40	8	59	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
19⅛	10⅞	StevensJ .80	7	150	16⅞	16	16⅞	
26⅞	17	StewWa 1.92	7	9	25	24⅞	24⅞—	⅜
18⅞	13⅞	StokVC 1.10	5	4	16	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
72½	33⅞	StoneWeb 2	11	44	63¼	61⅞	61⅞—	1¼
12¼	8⅞	StoneCon .60	3	22	11½	11	11	— ⅛
20⅞	9⅞	Stop Shop 1	6	11	18½	18¼	18¼	
27⅞	12½	Storge Tech	6	108	14¾	13⅞	14⅛—	⅜
21¼	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	9	11	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
42	19	StuWor 1.32	11	7	38	37¼	38	+ ⅛
31½	16	StW pfA1.40		12	28¼	23½	28¼+	½
3¼	1¼	Suave Shoe	7	43	2¼	2½	2½—	⅛
18½	11⅛	SubProGs 1	6	x16	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞+	⅛
8⅛	4⅞	SuCrest .30		25	8⅛	7¾	8¼+	⅛
14¼	10⅛	Sun Chm .40	9	30	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
37½	29	SunOil 1r	5	107	33⅞	32⅞	33¼—	⅛
30½	32½	Sun O pf2.25		99	36¼	25⅞	35⅞—	1⅛
21¼	11⅛	Sunbeam 1	12	225	20½	19¼	19¾—	¼
26½	12⅛	Sundstrd .80	7	62	22¼	20¼	21	— 1½
40	29¾	Sunds pf3.50		1	38½	38½	38½	
16½	9	SunshMg .36	17	97	15¼	14⅞	15½+	½
26⅞	15	SupVal 1.10	9	12	24⅞	24¼	24⅞—	⅛
249	153	SuprOil 1.80	15	33	227	220½	220½—	7¼
s5¼	3	SupmkG .20	13	19	4	4	4	
18⅞	9⅛	Superscpe	4	45	15¼	15⅛	15⅛—	⅜
6⅞	2⅞	SutroMt .25e	24	15	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
7	4	Swank .48	5	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
23½	12½	Sybron .84	11	57	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	
9⅛	3	Systron Don	31	2	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	S½
		T						
28½	11⅞	TaftBrd .80	8	25	22½	21⅝	22⅞—	⅞
4¼	2⅛	Talcott Nat		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅞	5	Talley .60	6	60	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
11⅞	7⅛	Ta ley pfB 1		8	10¾	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
18	9½	TampEl 1.04	11	x59	17½	17¼	17¼—	⅛
50⅞	11⅞	Tandy Corp	12	203	43¼	43	43¼+	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

These Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as matter of record only.

U.S. $ 50,000,000

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY (ECSC)

8 ¾ % BONDS DUE JULY 1, 1982

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
First Boston (Europe) Limited
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Lazard Frères & Co.
Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Banco di Roma — Bank of America International Limited — Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited — Bank Mees & Hope N.V. — Banque du Bénélux S.A. — Banque de Bruxelles S.A. — Banque Européenne de Tokyo — Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres — Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. — Banque de l'Indochine — Banque Lambert - Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Belgique) S.A. — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A. — Banque Rothschild — Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines — Banque de l'Union Européenne — Banque Worms — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited — Bayerische Vereinsbank — Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited — Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires — Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations — Citicorp International Bank Limited — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft — Compagnia Finanziaria Intermobiliare S.p.A. — Crédit Commercial de France — Crédit Industriel et Commercial — Credito Italiano — Crédit Lyonnais — Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne - Union Bancaire — Daiwa Europe N.V. — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated — Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank- — Deway & Associés International S.c.S. — Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft — European Banking Company Limited — Finacor — Gefina — Goldman Sachs International Corp. — Hambros Bank Limited — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino — Kansallis-Osake-Pankki — Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kredietbank N.V. — Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited — Lazard Frères & Cie — Lehman Brothers Incorporated — Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Manufacturers Hanover Limited — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited — Morgan & Cie International S.A. — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. — Nomura Europe N.V. — Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Orion Bank Limited — Paine Webber Jackson & Curtis International S.A. — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson — N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Salomon Brothers — Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Société Générale — Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque S.A. — Société Séquanaise de Banque — Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Sumitomo White Weld Limited — Svenska Handelsbanken — Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited — Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — Warburg Paribas Becker Inc. — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

BS **BANCO DE SANTANDER**

ESTABLISHED IN SPAIN SINCE 1857

At the Annual General Meeting of Banco de Santander held on 28th June 1975, approval was given to the accounts for the year ending on December 31st 1974 and to the recommendations of the board of Directors regarding the distribution of profits for the year.

	US. DOLLARS*
*Total income 1974 before expenses	293,892,913
*Total Net Profit	59,352,738
*Transfer to Reserves	32,078,700
This is the third highest transfer to Reserves made by a Spanish Bank.	
*Payment of Dividends to shareholders	11,502,010
*Transfer to Tax Reserves	15,772,028

During the last four years the following increases are noted:

Clients Deposits by:	145,4%
Loans by:	148,8%
Capital by:	115,7%
Reserves by:	161,2%

Market value of outstanding shares US DOLLARS 1,116,338,751 ranking 15th among major Banks in the World in terms of "market value of shares/paid up Capital" Ratio.

BANCO DE SANTANDER HAS

- 390 Branches throughout Spain and Europe
- 80.236 Shareholders at 31.12.74

	US. DOLLARS*
* Total Deposits at 31.12.74	3,257,575,883
* Total Loans at 31.12.74	2,589,749,487

* (U.S. $1.00 = PESETAS 56,112)

8% Deposit Account
7 days' notice
in Swiss Francs, D-mark, US$
Ask for our brochure
Finanz- & Investmentbank AG
Stockerstrasse 33, P. O. B. 808
CH-8022 Zürich Switzerland

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

July 28, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	166.75	167.00	+ 0.75
Zurich	167.00	167.00	+ 0.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	171.49	172.28	+ 1.03

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v 1.000)

Indexed value 1,110.00 +13.34
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Dreyfus — International Bankers.

ADVERTISEMENT

PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
(CDRs)

Referring to the advertisement of 9th June 1975 the undersigned announces that no payment will be made on div. cp. No. 3 of the CDRs Phoenix Assurance Company Limited, each repr. 50 shs. of 25 pence and consequently this div. cp. will be of no value.
AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, July 22, 1975.

ADVERTISEMENT

J. LYONS & COMPANY LIMITED
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from 28th July, 1975 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 6 of the CDRs J. Lyons & Comp. Ltd., each repr. 25 £ 1.- units of the "A" Ord. Stock, will be payable with Dfls. 7,71 (re final dividend, year ended 28th March, 1975).
Tax credit £-,7365 = Dfls. 4.15 per CDR.
Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.
AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, July 24, 1975.

Tokyo Exchange

July 28, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	249	Matsu E Wks.	571
Canon	191	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	120
Dai Nip. Print.	458	Mitsubi Corp	450
Fuji Bank	345	Mitsui Co.	438
Fuji Photo	330	Mitsukoshi	415
Hitachi	155	Nippon Elc.	162
Honda Motor	529	Sharp	250
C. Itoh	388	Shiseido	1,330
Japan Air L.	1,640	Sony Corp.	3,330
Kansai El. P.	701	Sumitomo Bk.	352
Kao Soap	377	Taisho Marine	288
Kirin Brewery	294	Takeda Chem.	216
Komatsu	411	Teijin	151
Kubota	320	Tokio Marine	520
Matsu Ind.	519	Toray	157
		Toyota Motor	620

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	52.90	91.00	97.20	77.00
Brussels	136.47	135.58	137.97	106.43
Frankfurt	139.23	138.33	142.59	110.56
London (?)	294.50	286.79	365.50	146.00
London 500	131.63	130.63	156.14	64.19
Milan	83.13	83.69	103.86	81.57
Paris	126.30	125.70	134.70	99.70
Sydney	356.76	363.00	383.55	259.84
Tokyo (n)	315.79	316.35	333.11	263.24
Tokyo (o)	4290.96	4314.34	4594.52	3527.04
Zurich	N.A.	271.34	291.28	206.30

(n) New. (o) Old. N.A.: Not available.

FCE Quotations

July 29, 1975		1975 Sep	1975 Dec	1976 Mar
DJIA	bid	824	825	825
827.30	offer	834	850	860
FTI	bid	290	285	285
294.50	offer	297	305	310
TKDJ	bid	4150	4150	4200
4290.96	offer	4450	4500	4650

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd. Keizersgracht 363 Amsterdam. Telex: 16102. Phone: 25 47 53. Cable: INDEXCHANGE.

ADVERTISEMENT

CHAMPION INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from 7.31.75 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 9 of the CDR's Champion International Corp., each repr. 10 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 5,48 net (div. per record-date 6.20.75; gross $-,25 p. sh.) after deduction fo 15% U.S.A.-tax = $-.375 = Dfls. -.97 per CDR.
Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of the Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (= $-.375 = Dfls. -.97) with Dfls. 4.51 net.
AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, July 24, 1975.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	40.90
Albert Heijn	99
Algembank	340
Amrobank	74.90
A'dam	142.50
Fokker	38.40
Heineken	149.90
H.V.A.	54
Holl-Am-H	62.30
Hoogovens	53.50
K.L.M.	58
Pakhoed	150
Philips new	25.80
Robeco	184.80
Rolinco	133.30
Royal Dutch	93.30
Unilever	106
Van Ommer	266
VerMach	185

Brussels

Arbed	4,005
Brux-Lamb	2,125
Cock Ougree	1,073
Electrobel	6,070
GB-Inno-BM	2,050
Hoboken	3,905
Petrofina	5,220
Ph. Gevaert	1,162
Soc. Generale	2,840
Solvay	2,720
Un Miniere	1,362

Frankfurt

AEG	74
BASF	141.50
Bayer	115.50
Commerzbk	211.90
Cont Gummi	76.70
Daimler	297
Demag	155.50
DeutBank	321.50
DresdeBk	242
Hoechst	121.50
Gels Aktier	73.50
Hoesch	52.20
Karstadt	449
Kaufhof	*279
KHD	170.50
Lufthansa	60.50
Mannesmann	276.50
Metallgesell	227.10
Neckermann	106
Rheinstahl	99.40
RWE new	119.50
Schering	409.50
Siemens	83
Thyssen	81.50
Veba	101
Volkswagen	109.60

*Ex-dividend.

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.75
Anglo-Am	£32.25
Barclay Bk	2.53
Beecham Gr	2.81
BICC	1.09
Boots	1.00
Bowater	1.24
Brit-Am Tob	2.55
Brit. Oxyg	0.45
Brit. Pet	4.98
BLMC	Unq.
Burmah	0.27½
CadburySch	0.44
Chartered	1.73
Courtaulds	1.05
Daggafont	0.14
DeBeer D	3.09
Decca Rec	1.78
Distillers	1.13
Dunlop	0.44
E Musline	1.74
GEC	1.23
FreeStGed	£29⅞
GKN	2.15
Starm G?	3.50
Gold Fields	2.44
Gt Un St	1.55
Guinness	1.04
Hawker-Sidd	2.36
Hudson Bay	£11⅛
Imp Chem	2.34
Imps	0.54
Mar&Spen	0.97
MetalBox	2.17
Nichols	0.74
Plessey	0.72
Rand Mines	3.05
Rank Org	1.23
Royal Dutch	£25⅛
R.T.Z.	1.77
Shell	2.93
Thorn (A)	1.58
Tube Invest	2.40
Union Carb	5.20
Vickers	1.35
War L3½	£26¼
West Deep	£15⅛
West Driet	£44.50
West Hold	£34.50
West Min	1.48
Woolworth	0.43
ZCI	0.52

Milan

Bastogi	1,325
Erba	1,920
Ercole Marell	311
Fiat	1,005
Finsider	275.75
Generali	64,500
IFI	2,150
Italgas	470
Italsider	367
LaRinas	80,125
Montedis	657
Olivetti	1,055
Pirelli	801
Snia Visco	1,510
Terni	27

Paris

Air Liquide	357.50
Alimentaire	70
BSN	495
Carrefour	1,965
Cim Lafarge	180
Citroen	42.10
Cie Bancaire	484.50
CFP	134.90
CGE	371
CCF	128.60
Ferodo	340
Imetal	83
L'Oreal	850
Mach Bull	34.40
Michelin	1,178
Moet-Henn	538
Moulinex	340
Paribas	177.40
PUK	114
Penarroya	60.10
Perrier	119
Peugeot	255
Rh Poulenc	118.10
Saclor	87.90
St Gobain	129.90
Suez	228
Telemecan	832
Thomson	207.70
Usinor	79

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,120
Buehrle	1,005
B Boveri	1,265
Ciba-Geigy	1,560
Cr Suisse	2,555
Fischer	521
HoffRochN	10,100
Nestle	3,230
Sandoz	4,425
Sté B Suisse	427
Sulzer	2,250
U B Suisse	3,020

*—Bid.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D	5⅞-6⅛	3½-4½	9⅞-10⅛	8½-9½
1 M.	6 -6⅛	4 -4½	4½-5½	10 -10½
3 M.	6⅝-7⅛	4¼-4¾	4⅝-4⅞	10⅞-11¼
6 M.	8 -8⅜	4½-5⅛	5⅛-6	11⅝-12¼
1 Y.	8¼-8⅝	5½-6⅛	5⅞-6⅛	12⅛-12¾

Market Summary

July 28, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Searle GD	270,200	16	— ⅝
Occiden Pet	218,300	18½	— ¾
Polaroid	216,900	38⅝	— ½
Texaco Inc	157,800	26⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Oil	126,100	63⅞	—1½
Nat Semicn	108,600	37	— ⅜
Sears Roeb	104,000	63⅞	— ⅞
Boise Cascd	102,930	22¼	— ⅝
Am Tel&Tel	102,000	49⅞	+ ⅛
Southern Co	101,600	13½	+ ⅛
Xerox Cp	97,900	59⅞	+1
DrPepper	91,600	9⅞	—1
Fairch Cam	85,300	47⅛	—1¼
Chrysler	84,000	12	— ¼
Milt Bradly	83,600	9⅝	— ⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	15.09	19.23
Advances	358	444
Declines	1077	897
Unchanged	358	425
Total issues	1787	1766
New 1975 highs	6	9
New 1975 lows	11	10

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Robintech	38,500	25½	— ½
Syntex Corp	32,300	24⅞	— ⅜
HoustOil M	31,600	23⅛	—1⅜
Sligo Elect	30,100	19⅝	— ¼
Champ Ho	27,700	4¼	— ⅛
Westates P	24,300	9	+ ¼
US Filter	22,700	11⅞	
BrownFor B	22,200	14¼	— ¼
GRI Corp	22,200	8	— ½
Reserch Ctl	23,300	18⅝	— ¼
Approx total stock sales		1,770,000	
Stock sales year ago		1,267,285	

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
91.15	90.25	90.34	—0.80

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	833.07	836.91	821.96	827.83	— 6.26
20 Trn	160.64	162.08	158.92	160.23	— 0.99
15 Utl	80.04	80.87	78.89	79.50	— 0.61
65 Stk	252.07	253.66	248.82	250.68	— 1.81

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	100.62	98.79	99.54	—0.67
15 Railroads	36.40	35.80	36.00	—0.79
60 Utilities	42.82	41.72	42.19	—0.34
500 Stocks	89.68	88.02	88.67	—0.68

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	47.73	47.43	47.51	—0.36
Industrials	52.77	52.51	52.59	—0.43
Transportation	31.55	31.46	31.54	—0.26
Utilities	32.17	32.08	32.13	—0.11
Finance	50.28	50.31	50.03	—0.46

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
July 25	182,343	299,394	2,955
July 24	233,306	379,670	4,056
July 23	203,460	387,627	2,228
July 22	216,584	424,689	2,570
July 21	207,851	379,515	3,158
July 18	195,939	349,485	3,618

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅜	4	Tappan .20		14	6⅛	6	6	
8⅞	4⅛	Technicolr	6	17	7½	7¼	7¼+	⅛
14¼	5	Technicon	30	64	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅞
41¼	18⅛	Tektronx .20	12	24	37¼	37	37 —	½
6	2⅛	Telecor .25	5	6	4⅞	4⅝	4¾—	⅛
25¼	9½	Teledyn .32t	13	283	22	21	21⅞+	1½
9½	1½	Telecrmpt		485	7¼	6⅞	7¼	
3½	⅞	Telex Cp	19	46	2⅝	2½	2½	
27⅝	19¾	Tenneco 1.76	7	375	26	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
3½	¾	Tenneco wt A		635	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
100½	74	Tennc pf5.50		26	95½	94	94 —	2½
26⅝	13½	TesoroP .40	3	378	17⅛	16⅝	16¾—	⅜
28⅝	21⅝	Texaco 2a	6	1878	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
40	23¼	TexCom .90	13	2	37½	37½	37½+	½
39⅞	26⅝	TexETr 1.70	9	91	34⅝	33¼	33¾—	⅜
27½	26¾	TxET pf2.87		7	27¾	27⅛	27⅝+	⅛
33⅞	23½	TexGsT 1.88	7	59	31½	30¾	31½+	⅜
36⅝	23⅞	Texsglf 1.20	7	149	33¼	32½	32¾—	⅜
14	8¼	Texasind 1b	13	x11	13½	12⅞	12⅞	
119⅞	67	TexInst 1	29	374	101¼	99	100¼+	¼
10⅛	6¼	Texas Intl	6	104	9½	9	9⅛—	⅛
21½	14⅞	TexOGs .91b	8	146	18	17⅜	17¼—	⅛
21¼	15½	TexPac Ld	16	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜+	⅛
25¼	18	TexUt 1.24	9	246	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	1¼
8½	2⅞	Texfi Ind		37	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅛
26	12⅝	Textron 1.10	9	124	23	22⅝	22⅞—	¼
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		5	21½	21¼	21¼—	¼
17½	9⅛	Thiokol .70	5	28	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
11	5	Thomin .40b	17	29	8½	8⅛	8¼—	⅜
8¾	4⅛	ThomJW .50	10	8	7½	7¼	7¼+	⅛
6⅜	4⅛	ThriftDg .40	12	44	5¼	5½	5½	
19⅝	10⅝	TI Corp 1	21	54	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	½
42⅝	30¼	TidwatM .70	8	11	39	38⅞	39 —	⅛
16⅞	7⅛	cTigerInt .40	14	564	14⅝	14	14¼—	¼
61	24½	TimeInc 2	11	139	55⅞	52⅝	55⅛—	2
19⅞	10¼	TimeMir .50	10	10	17½	17½	17½—	¼
40	24½	Timkn 1.30a	6	105	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞—	½
13⅞	½	Tish R ty		12	11½	11	11 —	⅛
8	5⅛	TobinP .15e		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
9¾	4⅞	Todd Shipyd		24	9	8⅞	8¾—	⅜
22¾	16⅞	ToledoEd 2	7	52	21	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
12⅞	6⅛	TonkaCp .40	72	7	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅜
8⅛	4⅜	ToolRol .40b	7	4	7	7	7 —	⅛
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	12	77	26⅛	25¼	25¼—	⅜
39½	27¼	TranUn 1.56	14	25	31½	31½	31⅛+	¼
12½	5⅛	Trans W Air		106	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
16¼	11⅝	TWA pf 2		9	12½	12	12 —	½
13⅛	7⅛	TranWF .16	8	20	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
10½	6	Transam .59	12	534	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	
21½	17⅛	Traninc 1.84		7	19⅞	19½	19⅞—	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Transco .80	10	79	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
8¼	5⅞	Transcn .45	9	10	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
7⅜	4⅛	TranOh .20r	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
19⅞	12⅛	Tranwy 1.40	6	10	17	16⅞	17	
28½	19⅞	Travlrs 1.08	11	85	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛—	⅜
36½	28	Travelr pf 2		7	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞—	½
11⅞	4½	TRE Corp		59	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
22⅞	16	TriCon 1.25e		57	20⅛	19½	19½—	½
34⅛	28½	TriCn pf2.50		1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	¼
16	11⅝	Trialnd .90a	3	2	13⅛	13	13	
13	5⅛	TrianPic .40	85	27	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
31	9½	TrinityInd 1	6	92	28½	27½	28⅞+	⅞
26	13¼	Tropican .20	19	112	23⅛	21⅛	22⅛—	1½
27	14¼	TRW In 1.20	8	99	23	22½	23 +	
6⅞a2 ¼	40½	TRW pf4.50		6	56½	55½	55½—	
12⅞	7⅞	TucsonG .96	7	17	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
15½	5⅛	TwenCen .40	11	124	13⅞	13½	13¾—	⅜
17⅜	8½	TycoLb .10e	9	139	15	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
24½	13½	TylerCp .60	4	26	22⅛	21½	21½—	⅜
		U						
27¼	13⅞	UAL In .60a	11	258	24⅝	23⅞	24 —	½
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	15	22¼	21½	21½—	½
14⅞	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	7	22	13¼	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8½	UMC Ind 1	8	51	11¼	10⅞	11 +	⅛
e	1½	UMET Tr		14	2	2	2	
10½	8⅞	Unarco .58	3	x12	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
47¼	32½	UniNV 2.92e	8	3	40¼	40¼	40¼	
19⅞	6¼	UnBanc .84b	9	69	10½	10¼	10⅜	
70	37¼	UnCamp 2	11	87	66¾	65½	65½—	1½
66½	40¼	UnCarb 2.40	7	x552	58¼	57⅛	57⅞+	⅛
13⅛	8	UnCom 1.33	9	6	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
8⅞	2½	Union Corp	10	99	7	6½	6⅝—	⅛
13⅜	9⅞	Un Elec 1.28	8	95	12⅝	12½	12½	
26⅜	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		12	25¼	25⅛	25⅛+	⅜
4⅝	2½	Un Fidelity	10	51	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
50⅞	32½	UnOCa 1.98	6	512	46½	45	45¼—	1½
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		43	60	58⅝	58⅝—	1⅝
82¼	62	UPacCp 2.80	13	243	68¼	67¼	67½—	½
14⅛	11	UnPac pf.47		4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1¼	Unionc Inc		17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10	6⅝	Uniroyal .70	7	193	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
81¼	66½	Uniroyal pf 8		290	78	78	78 +	1
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		72	7	6⅞	7	
8⅝	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		13	7½	7¼	7¼+	⅛
8¼	6	UnitCp .70e		23	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	U FinCal .20	6	25	7⅞	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
12⅞	6⅞	UnGasP .72	9	122	11	10⅝	10⅝	
12½	9¼	Un Guarnty	14	37	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	
23⅛	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	39	22¼	22	22½—	⅛
12⅛	6⅛	UnitInd .35b	6	28	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
5¼	1⅞	Unitinn .10		43	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛
12¼	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	8	18	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
15½	12	UnitMM .80	7	44	12⅛	12½	12⅝—	⅛
20	8	Un Nuclr	198	98	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
2½	1½	UnitPk Min		5	2	2	2	
16	6	UnitRelg .48	5	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
35¼	25½	USFidG 2.48	13	16	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	
17⅛	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		29	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
21¼	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	14	65	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
25⅛	20	USGy pf1.80		3	24	23⅝	23⅞	
7⅞	2⅝	US Home		143	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
5⅞	2½	US Ind .20r		142	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
14	9¼	USLeasa .28	9	177	11⅝	11	11¼—	⅛
4⅞	2½	US Rltylnv		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12¼	7⅛	US Shoe .95	7	19	11½	11⅝	11⅝	
65⅝	28¼	US Sll 2.80	4	215	57⅜	57	57⅛	
22	13⅝	USTobac .90	12	13	25⅞	20½	20½—	½
62⅛	31¼	Unit Tech 2	7	509	52½	50⅛	51 —	2¼
140⅛	86¼	UnTech pf 8		92	121	117⅛	120 —	5½
16	12½	UniTel 1.08	9	392	13⅛	13½	13½—	⅛
7-16		UnTel wt		34	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20⅜	15⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		8	18¼	18¼	18¼	
24	19	UnTel pf1.50		1	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
9⅛	3½	Unitrode Cp	8	105	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝—	⅛
31	16⅞	Univar 1.40	4	5	27⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	
41¼	25½	UnivLeaf 2	7	4	37⅛	37E	37⅛—	⅛
18	11¼	UOP .90	6	65	13½	13¼	13⅛—	⅛
53	30	Upjohn .96	16	430	35⅝	34⅝	35 —	⅜
17⅛	10	USLIFE .30	6	245	13½	12⅝	12⅞—	⅜
10⅜	8¼	UslifeF .95a	10	13	10	9⅞	9⅞	
21⅛	12	USM stpl.20	4	36	20⅛	20	20 +	⅛
27½	19⅞	USM pf2.10		13	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	
74⅞	39½	UtahIntl 1	19	137	69¾	69⅛	69⅝+	⅛
28⅞	23⅞	UtahPL 2.36	9	16	27⅜	27	27	
28⅛	27⅜	UtPL pf2.90		21	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
26	17	UV Ind 1b	3	39	23	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
		V						
18½	6½	Varian .20	14	259	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞—	⅛
27¼	23¼	Veeder 1.72	8	12	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞+	⅛
5⅜	3	Vendo Co		4	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
6¼	2	Venice .20	26	6	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
14⅞	11	VestSe 1.27a		18	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝—	⅜
33¼	21½	Vetco OHsh	15	53	32⅛	25⅝	31⅞—	⅜
25⅝	13⅞	VF Corp 1	8	19	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
10	2¾	Viacom Int	10	99	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
7⅛	4½	VicCmp .25p		4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	
12⅛	8¼	VaEPw 1.16	7	313	12⅝	12⅛	12¼—	⅛
77½	62	VaEP pf7.72		z50	73⅝	73	73⅝+	1⅝
77	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		z50	71½	71¼	71¼—	
47½	40	VaEP pf4.80		z20	47	47	47 +	
27⅛	26⅝	VaEP pf2.90		21	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞+	⅛
7⅞	3¼	Vornado Inc	13	162	5½	5⅛	5¼—	⅛
14⅛	8¼	VSI Corp .60	6	x9	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞+	⅛
36⅛	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	19	33	32½	32½—	½
		W-X-Y-Z						
25½	x2¼	Wachova .76	10	x101	23⅞	21⅝	21¾—	¼
53	27¾	Wach pf2.20		x1	47¼	47¼	47¼+	⅜
4⅞	2½	WachRl .04p		50	4	3⅞	4 —	⅛
13	10	Walgreen 1	10	23	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅛
44	29⅛	WlkrA 1.40e	10	4	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞—	⅜
25½	14⅝	WallBus .55	9	5	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛—	⅛
10⅝	6	WallMur .60	5	17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
24⅛	13½	WalMart .12	23	35	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
16⅞	6⅝	WangL .08a	14	182	13⅝	12⅞	13	1
11⅝	4⅞	Ward Foods	29	18	10½	10¼	10⅜—	⅛
11¼	7¼	Warnaco .80	9	87	10	9½	9⅞—	⅛
8½	4¼	WrnerCo .50	6	10	7¾	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
22⅞	8¼	WrnCom .50	7	129	18⅞	18	18 —	⅜
38½	25	WarnerL .92	16	392	33¾	32	32½—	¾
22⅛	13⅞	Warn S 1.20	8	x18	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
20⅜	12	WashGs 1.88	5	11	19⅛	18⅝	19 —	⅛
13½	9⅞	WashNat .80	5	60	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
29¾	22⅝	WasN pf2.50		63	25½	24½	25⅛—	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	WashSll 1a	4	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
19⅞	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	13	18⅝	18½	18½—	⅛
11⅛	4	Waste Mgnt	10	9	9⅝	9⅛	9⅞+	⅛
38⅞	11⅝	WatknJ .20e	16	54	29	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
5	3	WayGos .40	23	7	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅛	10⅛	WayG pf1.60		3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
7⅞	3⅛	Wean Unit	7	13	6⅝	6½	6½	
16⅛	10⅜	Wean pf.94k		5	15⅛	15	15⅛+	½
7⅜	4⅞	Weathrd .40	4	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	Webb Del E	11	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅞	6⅞	WellMcL .60	7	48	8½	8	8 —	⅛
21⅞	15	WelsMkt 60	8	7	19	18½	18⅞—	¼
1⅛	⅜	Welbilt Corp		10	1½	1½	1½	
20⅛	12⅞	WellFgo .96	6	103	16⅞	16	16 —	⅛
8⅛	3½	WellFM .10p		36	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
52	46	WtPP pf4.50		z220	51½	50⅛	51½—	⅛
39	18⅛	WstPtPep 2	7	86	37	36⅞	36⅞—	⅛
9½	5⅜	WnAirL .03a	7	77	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
27⅛	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	6	51	23⅛	22⅛	22⅞	
19	7⅛	WnNoA .05r	6	107	17⅞	16⅝	16⅞—	⅜
8⅜	5	Wn Pac Ind	10	25	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	
14⅞	8⅝	WnPubh .80	5	24	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
15¼	9⅛	WnUnion 1.40	54	140	14⅞	14½	14⅞—	⅛
44	30	WnUn pf4.60		1	44	44	44 +	½
45	32½	WnUn pf4.90		3	45½	45¼	45¼—	⅛
20	9⅜	WestgEl .97	38	6⅝	17⅛	17⅛	17½—	⅛
50⅛	39	Wst E pf3.80		z80	47	47	47 —	1
31	19⅛	Wstvco 1.40	5	25	25⅛	24⅞	25	
17	12	Weybrg 1.28	7	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
43⅛	27⅛	Weyerhr .80	24	x321	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞—	⅛
23⅛	10⅛	WhelFry .40	12	129	19⅛	18⅞	19 —	⅛
21⅞	16	WhelP 1.40e	1	57	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	1⅛
60	51	WhelPit pf 6		z20	58	58	58	
50⅛	41	WhelPit pf 5		z210	48	47⅝	48 +	⅛
29⅛	15⅝	Whirlpol .80	42	95	25⅞	25½	25⅞—	⅛
23⅛	8⅝	WhitCon .80	7	125	21¼	21⅛	21½—	⅛
35½	28	WhitC pfC 3			35	35	35	
12⅛	7⅝	WhiteM .10p	9	63	9⅞	9⅝	9½—	⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Whittaker	11	112	4⅛	3⅞	4 —	⅛
15	7⅞	WickesCrp 1	7	100	12⅝	12	12⅝+	⅛
4⅛	2⅜	WiebdtSt .28	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
37⅛	25⅝	WilmsCo .60	6	413	30⅞	29⅞	30⅛+	⅛
54	29⅞	WilmsCo wt		17	41	40½	40⅝+	⅛
40	27⅛	WinnDx 1.44	13	39	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜—	⅛
6⅜	3⅛	Winnebago		82	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
28½	22⅞	WiscEl 1.92	10	54	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
102	89⅛	WisE pf8.90		z70	97½	97½	97½—	1
19⅝	17	Wisc Gas		66	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛—	⅛
16⅞	11⅜	WiscPS 1.38	9	31	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Witco 1.20	7	25	22	21¼	21¼—	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Walvrw .05e	15	8	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
17¼	6⅝	Wometco .56	9	26	14⅞	14½	14⅞+	⅛
25	7	WoodsCp .48	11	134	24⅝	22⅞	22⅞—	1⅝
17⅛	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	8	x173	15⅞	15⅝	15½—	⅛
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		x15	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
6⅞	2⅛	World Airw	6	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	⅛
65	41⅞	Wrigly 2.40a	10	7	62½	61¼	61¼—	⅜
5⅝	3⅝	Wurlitzer		6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
4⅝	1⅞	Wyly Corp		26	4	3⅞	4	
87⅛	50¼	XeroxCp 1	19	979	59⅝	58⅛	59⅝+	1
12½	7¼	Xtra 2.57t	5	59	10¼	9⅞	10¼	
12	4⅜	Yates Ind	6	14	9⅛	9½	9⅝—	⅛
13	9⅛	YngsDr .60a	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
20⅞	9⅝	ZaleCorp .76	8	76	19	18⅝	18⅞—	⅜
16	9	Zale pfA .80		5	15⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	1
37⅛	22⅛	Zapata .60a	4	93	34	32⅛	33⅝—	½
6⅝	2⅛	Zayre Corp		13	6	5⅝	5⅛—	⅛
28⅝	10	ZenithRad 1	57	272	26⅞	25⅞	26 —	⅛
12⅛	4⅝	Zurn Ind .32	13	99	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞—	⅛

NEW YORK, July 28.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.80	*1.11
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*Unq.	*.69
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.30½	.36½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	290	190
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton.	213.92	174.15
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt.	56-57	128-130
Lead, spot, lb	19	2.45
Copper elec., lb	60⅛-65	85½-87
Tin (Straits), lb	3.38½	4.37½
Zinc, E St L basis, lb	38½-39	38-40
Silver N Y oz	493.5	5.17
Gold N Y oz	167.3	—
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	791.8	881.3

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

July 28, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	18.88	18.91	18.45	18.91	17.85
Oct	18.05	18.50	17.96	18.50	17.45
Mar	17.25	17.78	17.25	17.75	16.75
May	17.25	17.70	17.20	17.65	16.70
Jul	17.10	17.51	17.00	A17.43	A16.55
Sep	17.45	17.45	16.90	17.25	A16.58
Oct	16.75	17.30	16.75	17.20	16.35
Sales: 3,220.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs)					
Oct	143.50	143.50	143.50	B153.40	B142.50
Dec	147.00	147.00	147.00	B147.00	143.50
Sales: 3.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Sep	61.40	61.40	62.20	60.30	62.20
Dec	56.75	56.75	55.70	55.70	57.70
Mar	54.25	54.25	53.20	53.20	55.20
May	53.70	53.70	52.70	52.70	54.70
Jul	53.05	53.05	52.50	52.50	54.50
Sep	52.15	52.15	52.15	52.15	54.15
Sales: 979.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
July	59.00	59.40	58.60	59.20	59.00
Aug	58.70	59.42	58.70	59.40	59.10
Sep	59.70	60.20	59.10	59.60	59.80
Dec	61.20	61.80	60.80	61.60	61.20
Jan	61.90	62.40	61.60	62.20	61.80
Mar	62.60	62.90	62.25	62.40	63.00
May	64.00	64.60	63.90	64.40	64.10
Jul	64.73	65.40	64.50	65.43	65.00
Sales estimated: 2,500.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Nov	5.76	5.80	5.62	5.68	5.82
Mar	6.87	6.87	6.64	6.65	6.89
Apr	7.52	7.52	7.29	7.36	7.57
May	9.13	9.14	8.31	8.35	9.16
Sales: 2,645.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jul	[illegible]	512.50	471.00	511.50	489.00
Aug	492.30	515.00	493.90	510.00	490.00
Sep	496.00	513.00	495.50	513.50	473.50
Dec	510.00	536.00	507.00	526.50	506.50
Jan	512.00	520.90	510.00	520.90	510.80
Mar	522.00	543.00	521.00	539.00	519.00
May	529.70	547.00	533.00	527.00	527.00
Jul	537.00	554.90	535.50	554.90	531.00
Sep	544.50	562.70	542.70	562.70	542.70
Sales estimated: 15,5177.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Sep	58.25	59.05	58.25	58.60	B58.05
Nov	59.95	60.95	67.00	60.95	B60.60
Jan	61.50	62.85	61.90	62.50	B61.65
Mar	63.50	63.50	63.00	63.43	B62.75
May	64.50	64.80	64.50	B64.80	63.90
Jul	65.10	66.03	65.25	66.00	B64.65
Sep	66.70	66.90	66.70	B66.90	65.55
Sales: 196.					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Oct	50.05	50.70	47.95	50.45	49.65
Dec	51.40	51.75	50.34	50.64	47.68
Mar	51.40	51.89	51.25	51.75	52.76
May	52.00	52.50	52.00	B52.29	51.52
Jul	52.75	52.95	52.80	B52.95	B52.15
Oct	54.00	54.30	54.00	B55.20	53.10
Dec	53.80	54.45	53.85	B53.75	B53.25
Sales: 2,500.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Jul	165.30	168.80	168.30	167.535	167.50
Aug	167.12	170.10	167.10	169.605	167.55
Oct	171.00	173.50	171.00	173.505	171.10
Dec	174.30	176.80	174.20	176.105	174.20
Feb	177.70	180.43	177.20	179.205	177.50
Apr	180.80	183.70	180.80	182.405	180.50
Jun	184.00	186.40	184.00	185.405	183.50
Oct	187.80	191.80	190.90	191.405	189.30
Sales estimated: 4,523.					

U.S. Commodity Prices

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Sep	3.79	3.95	3.79	3.90	3.75½
Dec	3.95	4.08¾	3.93	4.03	3.89½
Mar	4.08	4.19	4.04	4.15	4.00
May	4.09	4.20	4.07	4.16	4.03
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Sep	2.88	2.92¼	2.85½	2.92¼	2.81
Dec	2.75	2.80¼	2.75	2.80¼	2.69
Mar	2.82	2.87¼	2.82	2.87¼	2.76
May	2.85	2.90¼	2.85	2.90¼	2.80
Jul	2.88	2.94½	2.87	2.94½	2.84½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Aug	6.02	6.14¼	6.02	6.14¼	5.94¼
Sep	6.10	6.12¼	6.07	6.12¼	5.92¼
Nov	6.14½	6.14¼	6.06	6.14¼	5.94¼
Jan	6.16	6.23½	6.16	6.23½	6.03¼
Mar	6.27	6.32	6.25	6.32	6.12
May	6.38	6.40¼	6.34	6.40¼	6.21
Jul	6.44	6.45	6.41	6.45	6.25
Aug	6.40	6.45½	6.40	6.45½	6.25½
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Aug	28.50	28.60	28.45	28.60	27.60
Sep	27.40	27.45	27.40	27.45	26.45
Oct	26.50	26.55	26.35	26.55	25.55
Dec	25.70	25.77	25.35	25.77	24.37
Jan	25.10	25.45	25.05	25.45	24.45
Mar	24.75	25.27	24.75	25.27	24.27
May	24.50	24.98	24.50	24.95	23.95
Jul	24.50	24.75	24.50	24.75	23.75
Aug	24.00	24.45	24.00	24.45	23.50
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Aug	133.50	139.00	133.50	139.00	132.00
Sep	137.00	143.00	137.00	141.50	136.00
Oct	140.00	146.00	140.00	144.50	139.00
Dec	143.50	151.00	143.50	150.00	142.50
Jan	145.60	153.00	145.00	151.00	143.50
Mar	150.00	155.50	150.00	155.00	148.00
May	156.20	159.00	156.20	157.00	151.00
Jul	159.40	164.50	159.40	161.50	154.50
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jul	490.50	508.00	590.50	508.00	488.00
Aug	491.00	509.30	490.00	509.30	488.50
Sep	500.00	513.00	500.00	513.00	493.00
Oct	499.50	517.80	498.50	517.80	497.50
Dec	508.00	526.50	508.00	526.50	506.00
Feb	516.50	536.50	516.50	536.50	516.50
Apr	526.00	544.00	525.00	544.00	523.50
Jun	533.00	551.00	532.00	551.00	531.50
Aug	543.00	560.00	542.00	560.00	540.00
Oct	550.00	566.50	550.00	506.50	546.50
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Aug	47.60	47.85	46.57	46.57	47.80
Oct	43.00	43.35	42.30	42.32	42.85
Dec	43.50	43.20	42.40	42.75	42.50
Feb	42.50	43.20	42.40	42.70	42.25
Apr	42.05	42.80	42.05	42.50	41.80
Jun	43.00	43.20	42.70	43.10	42.20

Sales: Aug 4,851; Oct 2,940; Dec 1,660; Feb 1,020; April 175; June 75.

Open interest: Aug 12,457 Oct 10,916 Dec 6,339; Feb 4,822; April 664; June 306.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Aug	56.75	57.70	56.70	57.05	56.15
Oct	50.60	51.67	50.60	51.32	82.10
Dec	50.40	51.50	50.40	51.05	50.10
Feb	49.50	50.50	49.45	50.50	49.00
Apr	46.70	47.80	46.46	47.50	45.90
Jun	46.70	47.80	46.70	47.80	46.30
Jul	47.00	48.25	47.00	48.25	46.80
Aug	45.50	46.47	45.35	46.47	45.80

Sales: Aug 1,542; Oct 1,886; Dec 2,290; Feb 780; April 190; June 93; July 100; Aug 7.

Open interest: July 20; Aug 4,450; Oct 3,730; Dec 6,414; Feb 4,209; April 1,005; June 484; July 221; Aug 1.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Aug	49.75	50.30	48.80	48.80	49.75
Sep	55.80	56.95	55.75	55.75	55.65
Oct	55.00	55.80	55.00	55.00	55.00
Nov	57.75	59.70	57.75	58.05	57.75
Dec	61.20	62.90	61.70	61.70	61.00
Jan	57.35	58.50	57.25	57.75	57.25
Feb	54.50	54.50	54.50	54.50	54.50

Sales: Aug 63; Sep 610; Oct 26; Nov 32; Dec 136; Jan 18; Feb 10.

Open interest: July 3; Aug 273; Sep 1,851; Oct 195; Nov 425; Dec 862; Jan 106.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Aug	89.52	89.52	89.52	89.52	88.02
Feb	82.90	82.90	82.75	82.90	81.40
Mar	81.22	81.22	81.00	81.22	79.72
May	79.70	79.80	79.50	79.80	78.20
Jul	77.97	78.07	77.95	78.07	76.57
Aug	75.05	75.05	75.05	75.05	73.55

Sales: Aug 90; Feb 265; March 64; May 141; July 50; Aug 4.

Open interest: July 2; Aug 4406; Feb 6,256; March 1,459; May 1,994; July 966; Aug 12.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Sep	169.70	172.00	169.70	171.90	169.50
Dec	174.50	177.30	174.38	176.80	174.20
Mar	179.60	183.10	179.30	182.80	179.00
Jun	184.90	188.60	184.70	188.00	184.00
Sep	190.10	194.20	190.00	193.60	189.80
Dec	—	—	—	194.50	194.50

Sales: Sep. 2,286; Dec. 1,180; March 340; June 57; Sep. 8; Dec. 0.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
SUGAR				
Aug	200	195	198 -198.50	190 -192.45
Oct	194.45	184.50	193.50-194	186.45-186.50
Dec	191.50	180	190.50-191	183 -183.50
Mar	190	181	189.25-189.50	182 -182.25
May	182.75	182.50	186.50-186.95	181 -180.50
Aug	187	178	185 -186	178.75-180
Oct	190	185	186 -186.50	178.75-181
Lots: 3,415.				
COCOA				
Jul	629.50	618	621 -628	631 -638
Sep	631	601	607.50-623	637 -628
Dec	618	596	597 -598	606.50-623
Mar	602	577.50	577.50-578	605 -606.50
May	576.50	575	576 -577.50	603 -604
Jul	587	577	577 -578	— - —
Sep	No trade		578 -581	605 -609
Lots: 2,857.				
COFFEE				
Jul	No trade		725 -750	730 -740
Sep	755	720	716 -720	743.50-745
Nov	766	720	721 -722	742 -743
Jan	770	723	725 -726	744 -745
Mar	770	725	725 -725	750 -753
May	774	725	727 -728	754 -756
Jul	775	729.50	729 -730	753 -756
Lots: 1,325.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	574.50- 575	572.50- 572.50
3 months	575 - 595.50	572 - 592.50
Cathodes: spot	562 - 565	559.50- 560.50
3 months	553 - 554	579 - 580
Tin: spot	3,150 -3,153	3,114 -3,116
3 months	3,184 -3,185	3,131 -3,132
Lead: spot	170.25- 170.50	168.50- 169
3 months	177.50- 177.75	175.75- 176
Zinc: spot	321 - 322	320 - 320.50
3 months	328.50- 330	328.25- 328.75
Silver: spot	226.50- 226.70	221.10- 221.20
3 months	232.80- 231.90	227.10- 227.20

Paris Commodities

COCOA	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
Jul	—	—	— -718	— 2
Sep	670	625	622-625	—29
Dec	625	569	579-583	—28
Mar	528	556	569-570	—26
May	—	—	— -575	—28
Jul	—	—	— -575	—28

Lots: 550.

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles

The quarterly Report as of 20th June 1975 has been published and may be obtained from:

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 206-214, Amsterdam
Sal. Oppenheim jr & cie., Unter Sachsenhausen 4, 5 Köln
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, 7 Princes Street, London EC2R 8AQ
Trinkaus & Burkhardt, Königsallee 17, Dusseldorf 1
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, New Court St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C. 4
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, 3 rue d'Antin, Paris 2; 31 rue des Colonies, Bruxelles
Banque Rothschild, 21 Rue Laffitte, Paris 9
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, 10a Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg
Merrill Lynch International Inc., all European offices
International Pacific Corporation Limited, Royal Exchange Building, 56 Pitt Street, Sydney N.S.W. 2000

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices July 28, 1975

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
9524 Abby Glen	395	385	390	
4550 Abitibi	$11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
825 Acklands	$16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
243 Acres Ltd	$9⅜	9¼	9¼—	⅛
2550 Agnico E	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
500 Agra Ind	56	5½	6 +	⅛
13723 Alta Gas A	$13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
150 Algo Cent	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	n
700 Alliance B	480	475	475 —	10
300 A minex	$5½	5½	5½—	⅛
200 Argus C pr	$13½	13½	13½+	⅛
770 Atco A	$21⅞	21⅛	21⅛+	½
840 BP Can	$13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
1030 Banister C	$9⅛	9	9	
4733 Bank N S	$45½	45⅛	45⅛	
665 Bell Canad	$44⅜	44⅛	44⅛	
150 Beth Cop A	$11½	11½	11½—	⅛
1730 Block Bros	340	335	340	
3000 Bovis Cor	145	141	141 —	6
1400 Bralor Res	245	245	245	
950 Bramalea	55	5⅛	5⅛	
1500 Brameda	75	77	77 —	1
3470 BC Forest	$17½	17	17	
480 BC Phone	$10⅛	10¼	10¼—	⅛
3600 Bronswk	440	430	435 —	5
250 Budd Auto	55	490	490 —	10
1725 Burns Fds	$9⅞	9⅜	9⅞+	⅛
2025 Cad Fry	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
632 Cal Pow A	$25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
5535 Camflo	$14¼	13⅞	14⅛+	⅜
1320 Campau A	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
1000 C Pakrs C	$20⅝	20	20⅝	
220 C Cablesy	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
409 Cdn Ce	55	490	490 +	5
5592 C Imp Bank	$26½	26¼	26¼—	⅛
2570 C Ind Gas	$7½	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
1917 Cdn Tire A	$49⅝	49	49⅝+	⅜
2300 C Utilities	$9⅝	9½	9½	
330 Canbra	325	325	325	
200 Cardel Oil	$11	11	11 —	⅛
800 Cassiar	$6⅝	6½	6½	
593 Celanese	470	465	465 —	15
1600 Chieftan D	$9⅞	9⅜	9⅞—	⅛
10 CHUM	$7	6½	7 +	1
1100 Cock Wili	73	73	73 —	5
375 C Hoiday I	355	350	350 —	10
934 Con Bldg	275	292	295	
100 C Rambler	155	155	155	
3150 Con Distrb	395	370	390	
3105 Cons Gas	$13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
1300 Conwest	350	335	335 —	15
950 Craigmt	470	425	425 —	15
2250 Crush Intl	$8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
1330 Denison	$60⅞	59⅞	60⅞+	⅜
1350 Dickson	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
1700 Delasco A	$26⅞	26⅞	26⅞+	⅛
4230 Dom Store	$16⅝	16½	16½+	⅛
958 Du Pont	$21	20⅞	21 +	⅛
610 Dylex L A	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
3030 East Mal	375	360	375 +	5
322 Electro A	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4950 Emco	$8⅞	8	8⅛	
2750 Falcon C	$7⅞	7	7⅛	
2950 Fe'con	$34⅞	34⅛	34⅛—	1⅛
100 Fed Ind A	$5	5	5 +	15
700 F-ancana	$10	10	10	
700 Fraser A	$19	19	19	
151 G Distrb A	$7⅜	7¼	7¼	
17030 Gnf Mcsel	61	60	60 —	3
1135 Gibraltar	$5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
500 Grandoc	124	124	124 —	1
497 Gt Oil Sds	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
4325 GL Paper	$22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
500 Gt W Life	$56½	56½	56½	
388 Greyhnd	$18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
234 Goar Trst	$6½	6½	6½+	⅛
2263 Hambro C	205	195	205 +	5
3157 Hawker S	$7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
321 Hayes D A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2500 Houston O	153	152	152 —	1
950 H Bay Co	$17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
850 Huron Eri	$24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
1550 IAC	$19	18⅞	19	
19 Indusmin	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
100 Inland Gas	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
2200 Int Mogul	395	370	370 —	20
2260 Intpr Pipe	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
374 Jannock	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
5250 Kaiser Re	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
5125 Kaps Tran	305	295	300 —	5
3035 Kerr A A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
850 Koffler A	380	370	380 +	5
2250 Labatt A	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
200 Lab Min	$28	27⅞	28 +	⅛
300 LOnt Cem	340	340	340	
500 LL Lac	154	154	154	
32 Lob Co A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
550 Loeb M	320	320	320	
9745 MB Ltd	$22	21⅞	22 +	⅛
50 M Lf Mills	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	1
5200 Mattgmi	$17½	17	17 —	⅛
500 McGraw H	475	475	475 +	25
9546 Moore	$51½	51	51⅛—	⅛
50 Muspny	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
500 Nat Trust	$17¼	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
4209 Noranda A	$37	36⅛	36⅛—	1⅛
3696 Nor Elect	$30⅛	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
900 Nowsco W	$22	22	22 —	⅛
620 OSF Ind	330	330	330	
300 Orchan	251	251	251 —	4
285 Oshawa A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1700 Pamour	$7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
1300 PanCan P	$15¼	15	15 —	⅛
1010 Patino N V	$12⅝	12½	12⅛	
50 Petrofina	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
1125 Pine Point	$30⅛	30	30 —	⅛
200 Pitts C	$7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
1700 Placer	$19⅝	19	19⅛+	⅛
3600 Qoe Sturg	335	320	335 +	15
25 Rayrock	78	78	78 —	6
125 Redpath A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
4600 Reed Osir A	$7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
50 Reichhold	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
1410 Revno Prp	90	90	90 +	1
500 Rothman	$11	11	11 +	⅛
5852 Shell Can	$17	16⅞	16⅞	
6785 Sherritt A	$7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
1200 Siebens	$12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
200 Sigma	$28	28	28	
3622 Simpsons	$8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
1317 Simpson S	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
300 Slater Stl	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
4900 Slrt. W Can	$8⅝	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
4670 Southm A	$25⅞	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
500 St Brodcst	$9	9	9	
4577 Stelco A	$30	29⅞	29⅞+	⅛
2005 Steep R	135	131	131 —	4
3400 Sundale O	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
2380 Teck Cor A	300	295	300 +	5
7800 Teck Cor B	265	264	265 +	5
1400 Teledyne	$6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
500 Texaco	$30	29⅞	30 +	⅛
15000 Thom N A	$13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
200 Granisle	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
3755 Tor Dm Bk	$44	43⅝	44 +	⅛
1109 Traders A	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
1340 Trans Mt	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
3714 TrCan PL	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
1900 Un Gas	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
800 Union Oil	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
350 U Keno	$11⅞	11	11⅞+	⅛
5650 U Siscoe	56	6	6 —	⅛
5950 Upp. Can	145	136	140 —	7
550 Van Der	400	400	400 —	10
2700 Voyager P	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
450 Weldwod	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
2430 Wstburne	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
4450 West Mine	$25	25	25 —	7
50 Westnise	$21	21	21 —	⅛
520 Weston	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
235 White Pas	$7⅜	7⅛	7⅜+	⅛
1500 Wilroy	140	140	140 —	5
131 Woodwd A	$22⅝	20⅞	20⅞	
1500 Yk Bear	230	225	228 —	3

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-6

ColGas pfA	Enter Inc	Pulinc 20 pf
CnPw 7.76pf	Gerber Pd	Sperry Huf

NEW LOWS-11

AbbtLab wi	GTWird wi	PizzaHut wi
APL Cp	Harnishfgr	SeabCst Lin
Bulova Wat	Huyck Co	Wisc Gas
EastGsF wi	LykeY pf A	

Unesco Acts on Pagan

PARIS, July 28 (UPI).—Unesco has offered to send a restorations expert to Burma to assess the damage done to the Pagan temples during an earthquake earlier this month, according to a Unesco spokesman. He said that the expert would inspect the damage of the 11th-13th century pagoda and monastery complex, then make recommendations for their restoration.

Montreal Stocks

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
794 Algoma	$	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛+	⅛
2591 Bank Mont	$	17	17	17	
1102 Basic Res	$	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
400 Bombard		325	325	325 —	5
1666 Can Cement	$	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
100 Cdn Inf Pow	$	14	14	14	
900 Con Bath	$	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	1
1000 Fncl Col		180	171	180	
2200 Imasco	$	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
700 Laur Fin	$	7⅛	7	7	
1200 Molson A	$	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
182 Mont Trust	$	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
105 Mont Trust	$	9	9	9	
3090 Price Co	$	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
2085 Royal Bank	$	35	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
3198 Roy Trust A	$	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
1700 Zellers	$	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛

Total sales [illegible] shares.

All these bonds have been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New issue June, 1975

Kuwaiti Dinars 7,000,000

PETROLEOS MEXICANOS

$8\frac{3}{4}$% BONDS DUE 1985

KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.)
BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)

The Bank of Kuwait & Middle East K.S.C.
The Commercial Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.
The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.

Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait (B.S.C.)
Banque Général du Luxembourg S.A.
Manufacturer Hanover Limited
Rifbank S.A.L.
J. Henry Schroder & Co. S.A.L.
Société Général de Banque S.A.

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities but appears as a matter of record only.

$80,000,000

NORTHERN INDIANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

First Mortgage Bonds, Series X, $8\frac{5}{8}$%, due July 15, 1983

Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated
The First Boston Corporation
Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.
Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. Affiliate of Bache & Co. Incorporated
Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Lazard Frères & Co.
Lehman Brothers Incorporated
Loeb, Rhoades & Co.
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated
Reynolds Securities Inc.
Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated
Wertheim & Co., Inc.
White, Weld & Co. Incorporated
ABD Securities Corporation
Basle Securities Corporation
EuroPartners Securities Corporation
Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated
SoGen-Swiss International Corporation
UBS-DB Corporation
Daiwa Securities America Inc.
The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc.
Nomura Securities International, Inc.
Yamaichi International (America), Inc.
New Japan Securities International Inc.

July 24, 1975

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
	4¾	AAR Cp .20	80	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
	3⅞	AAV Cos .28	5	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	
	1⅞	Acme Haml	14	3	2	2	2	
	¾	Adam Russl	12	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	6	AdobeO .10e	12	24	12½	12¼	12¼ —	⅛
	2	A&EPlast P	4	13	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
	½	Aegis Corp	8	33	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
	1¼	Aeronca Inc		9	2½	2⅜	2⅜ —	⅛
	1¼	AffilCap .08t	9	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ —	⅛
	5½	Affil Pub .40	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ —	⅛
	1	AIC Photo		7	1⅝	1½	1½ —	⅛
	1½	Aiken Ind	9	8	4⅞	4¾	4⅞ +	⅛
	5½	AirpxEl .10e	5	2	7	7	7	
	15¾	AlaskM 1.07e	9	1	49½	49½	49½	
	14⅛	AlanWd .25p	3	15	15¾	15½	15½ +	⅛
	2⅞	Alaska Airl	6	33	6	5⅞	5⅞ +	⅛
	5⅞	Alcolc .17e	6	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
	3¼	Alleghy Airl		10	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
	3¾	Alleg Cp wt		2	5½	5½	5½ +	⅛
	4½	AllanTr .24e	3	5	7	6⅞	6⅞ —	⅛
	1⅜	Allied Art	15	26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	15¼	AlldThr 1.30	7	1	16¼	16¼	16¼ +	¼
	⅞	Alpha Ind		5	1⅝	1½	1⅝ +	⅛
	1¾	Altamil Cp	3	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	9-16	Altec Corp	50	47	1⅛	1	1	
	3-16	Altec Cp wt		1	½	½	½	
	6½	AlterFds .50	6	9	11	10⅞	10⅞ —	⅛
	5¾	AMAX wt		15	10½	10¼	10¼ —	¼
	1¾	Amco Ind	4	7	3⅞	3½	3½ —	⅛
	1½	AHessLL wt		28	4	3¾	3⅞ —	⅛
	3⅛	Am Agronics	6	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾ —	⅛
	10	AmBusP .25	9	3	10¼	10¼	10¼ —	¼
	3-16	ACenMig wt		3	¼	¼	¼ —	1-16
	9⅞	A GarPd .38	5	13	10¼	10	10 —	1
	3½	Am Intl Pict	5	93	7	6½	6½ +	⅛
	3⅝	A Israel .20r	3	7	4¾	4½	4½ —	⅛
	7¼	AMaizeA .40	6	52	18⅝	17¾	18½	
	8⅝	AMaizeB .40	6	19	17½	16½	17⅜ —	⅛
	1⅞	AmMot Inns		21	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
27½		AmPetrof 2	4	3	31	31	31 —	½
	1⅛	Am Plan Cp		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞ —	⅛
	2⅝	A Precs .25e	8	27	5⅛	5¼	5¼ —	⅛
	1⅝	Am Rlty Tr		8	2⅝	2½	2½	
	1X	Am Recrear		11	1½	1⅜	1½	
	2	A SafEq .11t	18	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛ —	⅛
	1⅛	AmTrain Sv		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	4⅝	AMIC Cp	6	9	9	8⅞	9 —	⅛
	1⅝	Anglo C .12e	7	15	3	2⅞	2⅞ —	⅛
	4¼	Anixter .16	5	105	11½	10⅞	10⅞ —	⅝
	1½	Anken .10e	7	15	4½	4¼	4¼ —	⅛
	2⅞	Anthony .50t	7	3	4¾	4¾	4¾ —	⅛
	5	Ariz CL .19e		35	7¼	6⅞	7 +	¼
	½	ArzCol pf.48		3	5½	5¼	5¼	
	1⅞	Armac Ent		8	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
	6¼	ArminCp .12	6	46	18¾	18¼	18¾ +	¾
	2⅝	Arrow Elect	3	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
	3⅛	Arundel .49t		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ —	⅛
	4¾	Arwood .30e	3	4	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
	6⅛	Asamera .25	7	17	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
	½	Arco Ind	37	17	1⅝	1½	1⅝ +	⅛
	¾	ATI Inc	3	7	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
	½	AtlcoMig wt		3	1	1	1 —	⅛
	5⅛	Atl Richf wt		102	9¼	8¾	9	
	7½	Atlas CM B	10	25	7½	7⅜	7½	
	½	Atlas Cp wt		50	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
	12⅞	Augatinc .15	18	6	16	15¾	15¾ —	¼
	10⅛	Austral Oil	9	42	13¾	13⅛	13½ +	⅜
	4⅛	AutoTrn .58t	17	18	5¼	5	5 —	¼
	1⅝	Auto Bldg	14	5	3⅛	3	3⅛ +	⅛
	1⅞	Autmat Rad		1	2½	2½	2½ —	⅛
	4¾	AutmSvc .20	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	21⅞	AutoSw .84a	13	1	39¼	39¼	39¼ —	¼
	9⅝	AVC Cp .82t	5	44	23¼	22½	23¼ +	½
	2	AVEMC .07		2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
	2⅝	Aydin Cp	6	7	5⅛	5	5	

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1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
	3⅝	BakerM .35t	8	2	8½	8¼	8½ —	⅛
	4	BaldwS .44e		1	5½	5½	5½	
	14⅜	BanFd 1.10e		16	13½	13½	13½	
	⅝	BangPun wt		10	11-16	11-16	11-16	
	4⅝	BanstrCtl Lt		91	8⅞	8⅝	8¾ +	⅛
	1⅞	Banner .84	4	2	3	3	3	
	1⅛	Barclay .04e	9	3	2¼	2¼	2¼ —	⅛
	2	Barnes Eng		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	4¾	BarryWr .40	6	12	6¾	6½	6½	
	1	Bartell Med		1	1	1	1 —	⅛
	2⅝	Barth Sp .20	10	6	3	3	3	
	1¼	Baruch Fost	16	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
	4⅞	EasinPet Cp	8	83	9	9	9	
	7⅞	BayrkUf .72		4	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞ —	⅛
	1⅝	Bell Ind .08	6	9	2⅝	2¼	2¼ —	⅛
	13-16	BelsctR .86t	58	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
	1¾	Benrus Crp	9	18	5⅛	5	5	
	1⅝	Berg Ent		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	2⅛	Berg Bruns	12	51	7	6½	6⅝ —	⅝
	9¾	Brg B pf1.15		x10	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞ —	¼
	1⅛	BernzOmat		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞ —	⅛
	3¾	Bertea .16b	7	7	7¼	7	7 —	⅛
	2½	BervenC .12	53	2	4¼	4¼	4¼ +	¼
	1	Beverly Ent		14	2	2	2	
	5¾	Bic Pen .36	10	55	12½	11¾	12⅛ +	⅜
	3⅛	BigVSu .10e	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ —	⅝
	9¾	BinkMf .80a	5	3	12	12	12	
	5⅞	BinnySm .60	9	1	8¾	8¾	8¾ —	⅛
	3⅛	Blessings	5	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞ +	⅛
	1⅝	Blount .08	6	4	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
	1¾	Bluebird Inc	5	22	3¼	3	3⅛ +	⅛
	3⅝	Bodin Ap .40	6	x19	6¾	6⅝	6⅝ —	⅛
	5	BoliBer .20e	8	22	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝ —	⅛
	4½	Bowne .20	10	8	12½	12¼	12½ +	¼
	9⅞	BowVall .10	25	4	14½	14¼	14½ —	⅛
	7⅞	BradRa .05e	9	99	20½	19½	20½ —	½
	6½	BradfdC .20	18	12	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝ —	⅛
	3⅝	BranifAr wt		3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝ —	⅛
	10	Brascn A 1b	3	76	12½	12¼	12¼ +	⅛
	2⅛	Breeze Corp		1	3½	3½	3½	
	17⅞	BrewerC .80	3	48	19½	19⅛	19⅜ —	⅛
	11-16	BroDart Ind	17	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	4	Brooks P .20	6	2	9	9	9 +	⅛
	2	BrownCo wt		14	2¾	2⅝	2⅝ —	⅛
	8¼	BrnF B .52b	9	222	14¼	14	14¼ —	⅛
	8⅛	BrwnF pf.40		5	4¾	4¾	4¾ +	⅛
	⅞	BRT Rl .20a		8	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜ —	⅛
	⅛	BRT Rlt wt		8	3-16	3-16	3-16	
	1¾	Buehler Cp	6	2	3	3	3	
	2⅛	Buildex .32	4	1	4½	4½	4½ —	⅛
	1⅛	Burgess Ind	9	17	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛ —	¼
	5¾	Burnsint .60	11	46	13⅛	13¼	13⅝ —	⅛
	6	ButlerInt .50	4	12	9⅝	9¼	9¼ —	⅜
	14⅛	Buttes G Oil	5	17	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞ —	¼

C

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7¾	4⅝	Cabilcom Gn	9	12	6⅞	6¼	6¼ —	⅜
5¾	1¾	Cagles In A		4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝ —	⅛
4	1¼	Caldor .15b	8	68	11	10½	10⅝ —	⅛
7⅞	3⅞	Calcomp		6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞ +	¼
3⅛	2⅞	Cal Lite Cp	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9⅞	5	Camco Inc	9	44	8	7⅝	7¾ —	⅜
9-16	2⅛	CaChbA .25e	4	34	4	4	4	
15-16	1¾	CdnExp GO	15	33	3 5-16	3⅛	3 5-16 +	3-16
5⅛	2¼	Cdn Homstd	26	23	4⅞	4 14-16	4 11-16 —	3-16
4¾	2 13-16	CdnMarc .20	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ —	⅛
12¾	6⅝	CdnOcc .25e	9	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	
1⅛	½	Canverl Inl		2	¾	¾	¾ —	1-16
2⅞	1⅛	Canoga .10e	6	3	2¼	2¼	2¼ —	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Capehart Cp		19	1½	1⅜	1⅜ —	⅛
38⅛	18	Carbnlnd 1a	5	48	37¾	36¼	36¼ —	1¼
6⅞	2¾	Caressa .20	7	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ —	⅛
83	57	Carnat 1.20b	17	27	77	75⅜	75⅜ —	1⅝
15½	8⅞	CaroPipl 1	8	3	15	14¾	14¾ —	½
1¼	⅝	Carr wt		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3¾	1¼	Carrols Dev		75	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
22⅝	10½	Castle AM 1	3	x1	17½	17½	17½ +	½
5½	1½	CastlFd 1.20		3	13½	13⅜	13⅜ —	¼
8	2⅝	Castlwd Inl	7	5	6¾	6½	6⅝ —	⅜
4½	6¼	Cavitron Cp	13	16	13	12⅝	13 —	⅛
1⅞	⅝	CelluCraft	18	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
46	31½	CenM pf3.50		z90	34⅞	34⅝	34¾ —	⅛
4⅛	3¼	CentSec .30e		28	4¾	4	4 —	¼
3⅞	1⅝	Century Fac	23	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
4½	2⅞	Cenvill Com		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ —	⅛
2¾	1⅛	Certified Co	4	11	2¾	2¼	2¼ —	½
5-16	¼	Certron Cp		4	¼	¼	¼ —	1-16
5	2⅛	Champ Hom		277	4¼	4	4⅛ —	⅛
6¼	1⅞	Charlr Med	7	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝ —	⅛
23⅛	8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	4	1	10½	10¼	10½	
5⅛	2⅛	CHC Cp .38t	8	5	4	4	4	
2⅞	1⅝	Chem Exp		2	2¼	2¼	2½	
2¼	1¼	Chicken Unl		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8¼	7½	Chiefn Dev	132	8	9⅝	9¼	9¼ —	⅛
2⅛	2⅞	Child World	10	21	10¼	10	10⅛ —	⅛
2⅞	11-16	Christien Cp	31	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞ —	⅛
	⅛	ClMtgGr wt		11	5-16	5-16	5-16	
4¼	2½	Cinemu Fiv	10	2	4¼	4¼	4¼ +	⅛
9	5¼	Circle K .30	6	48	6⅞	6⅝	6¾ —	⅛
5¼	3½	Citation .40	7	x7	5	5	5 —	⅛
7½	4¼	CityGsFl .60	6	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞ —	⅛
3⅛	8½	CK Petrolm	7	29	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛ +	⅛
10	2⅝	Clarkson .16	7	6	8½	8¼	8¼ —	⅜
8¼	5⅛	Clausng .59e	4	7	7	7	7	
5¼	3⅝	Clopay .07r		2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
4¼	1¾	CMI Corp	12	35	4⅝	4¼	4⅜ —	⅜
7⅞	3	Coachmn In	11	91	15¾	14⅞	15¼ +	½
3⅝	1¼	Cohu In .15r	39	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
9⅞	6¼	ColeNat .60	6	16	9	8⅝	8⅞ —	⅛
5	5¼	Coleman .44	25	94	12¾	12⅛	12⅝ —	⅛
5¼	2⅝	ColwellC .28		22	4⅝	4¼	4⅝ +	⅜
7	7	Cmbustn Eq	13	78	18	17½	17¾ —	⅛
3¼	24¾	Comiaco .3e	6	7	30	30	30 +	½
3⅝	2¼	Com Grp .14	4	13	3⅛	2⅞	3	
2⅞	8¼	ComlAlli .30	9	17	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	
6⅝	11⅝	ComlMtl .60	2	5	14	13¾	14 +	⅛
3	4¼	CoPsycC .20	7	7	8½	8¼	8¼ —	⅜
2½	14½	ComSv 1.62b	7	1	18	18	18	
1½	⅛	Compac Cp		10	13-16	13-16	13-16 +	⅛
7⅛	3⅞	Compo Ind		2	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
2⅝	7-16	CompuDyn	17	12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
8¼	5¾	Conchem .40	6	1	7¼	7¼	7¼ +	⅛
7⅛	2	Condec Crp	3	8	6¾	6⅝	6⅝ —	¼
4¼	2⅝	Connlly Con	5	7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝ —	⅛
1¾	1	Conroy Inc		7	1½	1½	1½	
9¼	5⅝	Con Oil Gas	11	42	8⅞	7⅞	8	
4¾	3¼	Consyne Ca	8	19	3⅞	3¾	3⅞ +	⅛
1¼	¼	Cont Mator		33	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1	½	Cont Tel wt		9	¾	11-16	¾	
8⅝	5⅞	Cook El .40	7	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞ —	¼
0¼	10	Cook Ind .40	4	62	19⅞	18	18⅞ +	1
4¼	2⅞	Cooper Jar	27	7	3½	3⅜	3½ —	⅛
7⅞	2⅜	Cordon Intl		92	5⅝	5¼	5½ —	⅝
8¼	11⅝	Core Labs	9	2	15	15	15	
2⅛	14	Corenco .80	5	1	16½	16½	16½ —	⅛
2	14½	CorrBlk 1.06	9	17	19½	19½	19½ —	¼
2⅛	1⅝	Cosco Inc		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ +	⅛
1	5-16	CottCorp wt		10	15-16	⅞	⅞	
7¼	4⅝	CoxCol Com	17	6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝ —	⅜
7¼	2	Craig Corp	6	113	6⅝	5¾	6	
5¼	2⅛	CramrE .11f	5	11	4⅝	4¼	4⅝ +	⅛
9⅞	5½	Crompton		1	9¼	9¼	9¼ +	⅛
6¼	19⅝	Cross AT .84	15	24	35⅞	35¼	35⅞ +	¼
7	5⅝	CrowlyM .40	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1⅝	14½	CwnCPt .60r	3	12	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞ —	⅛
1⅞	3	CRS Ds .10e	8	134	9¾	9½	9½ —	⅜
8⅞	3¼	CrutcR .55e	13	70	7⅞	7	7¼ —	⅜
5⅞	8¼	CrystlO .40e	6	40	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞ —	¾
6¾	7⅛	CSE Cp .40a	4	10	7	7	7 —	⅛
8½	3¼	Cubic Cp .20		23	7⅛	7	7 —	¼
1⅞	⅛	Curtis Math		11	1½	1⅝	1⅝ —	⅛

D

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅝	2¼	Damson Oil	33	101	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝ —	⅛
74⅝	20	Daniell .28b	8	5	33⅛	33	33	
3	22¾	Data Dcoml	4	10	32	31½	31½ —	¼
6½	2⅛	Dataprod	5	97	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	DavMin .10e		37	7⅞	7⅝	7¾ +	⅛
⅝	¼	DCL Inc		3	½	½	½ —	1-16
9⅛	5	Del Labs .24	5	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ —	⅛
1¼	5-16	DeltaCp Am		15	1⅛	1	1⅛	
8¾	5⅞	Daltn Fd .54	12	2	8¼	8¼	8¼ —	¼
4⅞	7⅝	DTalEz .20e	7	15	10¼	8¾	10¼ +	⅝
3¾	14¾	Depsitr 1.44	4	10	17¼	17⅛	17⅛ —	⅛
1¾	1	Designer Jw		2	1½	1½	1½	
6⅝	2½	Dev Cp Am		5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞ +	¼
9⅞	18½	DiamM Drl	5	79	25½	23¾	24¾ —	¼
2⅝	1⅞	Diebold VC		23	3½	3⅛	3¼ —	¼
9⅛	4⅝	Digicon Inc	9	24	7⅞	7½	7⅝ —	⅞
16⅛	7⅞	DillardSt .40	8	10	15¾	15¼	15¼ —	⅛
7⅞	7-16	Diodes Inc		15	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3⅞	1¼	Disconl Fab	5	17	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛ +	⅛
36½	12⅝	Diversey .70	11	67	34¼	33	33½ —	1⅛
11⅛	5¾	Dixilyn Cor	6	44	9¼	8⅝	8⅝ —	⅝
33¾	17¼	Dome Petrl	11	64	29⅞	28⅞	29 —	1
24	18⅞	Domtar 1.50	4	1	23	23	23 —	⅛
9⅛	5¼	DowneyS .30	4	5	8⅝	8¾	8¾ —	⅝
17	12	DrexUtl 1.20		x6	15	14⅞	14⅞ —	⅛
11⅞	4½	DrgFair .40	6	16	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞ —	¼
1⅛	½	Dunlap .05e		16	1 1-16	1	1 —	1-16
25	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	3	7	19½	19	19 —	½
4½	1⅞	Dynicin .05e	0	44	3⅞	3½	3½ —	¼
9⅞	2½	Dynoll .141	24	29	6½	6¼	6⅜	

E

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
2⅝	¾	Eagle Cloth	18	61	2	2	2	
10	3¼	ErlScheb .36	23	13	7¾	7⅝	7⅝ —	⅛
16½	8¾	EarthRes 1	7	119	14½	14¼	14⅜	
28½	18⅞	EasonO .10r	10	16	25⅞	25	25 —	⅝
20⅞	14½	Estn C 1.10a	4	1	18	18	18	
10¾	3½	Ecodyne	2	17	8½	8¼	8¼ —	¼
23½	16½	Edgiton .20r	2	2	19¾	19	19¾ +	⅛
4½	1	Edmos Cp		36	3¾	3½	3½ —	⅜
7¼	2⅛	Edo Corp	1	14	6½	6¼	6⅜ +	¼
13⅛	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	6	32	11⅞	11¼	11¼ —	½
3½	2⅞	Egen Mc .20	5	17	3⅞	3¼	3¼ —	¼
7⅛	3½	EnrnhPh .10	6	24	5½	5	5⅛ —	⅜
5¼	1⅜	Elcor Chm	11	29	4½	4⅛	4⅜ —	¼
6⅛	3⅞	El Hose .40	6	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
3⅛	1⅛	ElAudD .21t	4	8	2⅛	2	2⅛	
11⅞	8⅛	Electrog .80	7	11	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝ +	⅛
10¼	5⅛	ElecEng .32	4	7	8½	8	8	
4	15-16	Elect Rsrch	23	16	2⅞	2¾	2¾ —	⅛
20½	9	ElectrnicA 1	8	2	14¾	14¾	14¾ —	¼
14	7	ELT .10e	5	78	12	10¾	11¾ —	1
9	4⅛	ErnstEC .44	6	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
2⅞	⅞	Ero Ind		2	1½	1⅜	1⅜ —	⅛
7	2⅞	Espey Mfg	29	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞ —	⅛
6¼	2⅞	Esq.Rad El	4	2	5⅝	5¼	5¼ —	⅝
9¼	2½	EssexCh .20	7	46	8	7⅝	7¾ —	⅛
4¾	2⅛	Etz Lav .09e	3	x2	3¼	3¼	3¼ +	⅛
9⅝	4⅛	EvanAr .10r	8	2	8¾	8½	8¾ +	⅜
6	2⅞	Executn .231		5	5	4⅞	4⅞ —	⅛

F

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅝	1⅛	Fab Ind	14	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	
5¼	2¼	Fabien .40b	9	5	5¾	5½	5⅛ —	⅛
15½	4⅛	FabriCtr .12	10	3	13½	13	13	
1⅝	⅞	Fabrics Nat	7	2	1½	1½	1½	
3	⅞	FairTex Mil		1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
4⅛	2⅛	Fairfld Nob	17	4	4	3⅞	4	
34½	16⅝	FalconS .40	4	60	30⅝	29	29½ +	⅜
5¼	1½	Fam Dol Str	55	27	4½	4⅜	4⅜ —	⅛
8	3⅛	FannyF .42t	21	5	6	6	6	
3⅛	⅞	Fash Fabric		47	2	1⅞	1⅞ —	⅛
9¾	7¾	FayDrg .06e	11	3	8	8	8 —	⅛
3¼	1	FDI Inc .01e		28	3	2⅞	2⅞ —	⅛
5	2	Fed Resrces		50	4¼	4⅛	4⅛ —	⅛
12⅝	8½	Folmnt .12e	9	24	10½	10⅛	10⅛ —	½
6⅛	3⅛	Felsway .32	5	6	5½	5⅜	5⅜ —	⅛
2½	2	Fibrebrd wt		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11⅝	4	FldlcG 1.36e	7	2	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
2	½	FidelcGr wt		2	3-16	3-16	3-16 —	1-16
2⅛	⅞	Fields Plast		2	1¾	1¾	1¾ —	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Film Cp Am		15	1½	1½	1½ —	⅛
6¼	2¾	Filmways	6	11	5	4⅞	4⅞ —	⅛
7¾	3⅝	FinGen .36b	10	6	6¼	6	6¼ —	⅛
7	4¼	FinGnA .36b		1	6½	6½	6½ —	⅛
9½	6¾	Fst Conn 1	7	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
4¾	2¼	FstDenv MI		40	3	2¾	2⅞ —	⅜
⅞	⅛	Fst Denv wt		46	¼	3-16	¼ +	1-16
2⅛	1	Fst Hartrd		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9⅞	6⅞	FstSLSh .12	5	6	6⅝	6½	6½	
4⅛	1¾	Fst Va Mtg		15	2⅛	1⅞	2	p
7⅛	3⅛	Fstmark .24	6	6	4⅞	4¾	4¾ —	⅛
14⅝	4⅝	FischrP .48t	9	12	12¼	12⅛	12¼ —	⅛
3⅝	1¾	Flaggind .12	8	7	2½	2½	2½	
4	1¾	Flagstaff	5	10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜ —	⅛
7⅛	⅝	Flock Ind		8	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
26¾	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	10	17	25¼	24¼	24¼ —	H
25	11¾	Fly Dia Oil	5	95	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞ —	⅝
4¾	3¼	Foodrm .15e	3	15	4¾	4½	4½ —	¼
10¼	5	Foote Minl	5	7	9	8⅞	8⅞ —	⅛
77¾	57R	FordCan 5e	5	z320	73	73	73 —	½
6¼	3	Forest City		3	5½	5½	5½ —	⅛
9⅝	5	FoxStaP .40	9	24	8½	8	8 —	⅝
3⅝	2⅛	FPA Corp		4	3½	3½	3½	
3½	2	Franklin RI		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅝	4	FrankNu .32	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
34	21⅝	Fresnillo 1b	6	42	28⅝	28	28	
6	4½	Friedm .18e	2	32	5¼	4¾	4¾ —	⅜
2	1¼	Friend Frst	12	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
13⅞	6⅝	Frigtmp .55t	9	13	10⅛	10	10 —	½
15½	6⅞	Frigitronic	29	30	14	13⅝	13⅝	
9⅛	5	Frischs .30b	8	11	8	7⅝	7⅝ —	⅜
5½	3⅝	Frontler Air	5	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞ —	⅛N
2½	1⅝	FrontAir wt		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ —	⅛

G

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅛	4W	Gabriel .05e	5	3	7¼	7	7¼ +	¼
7¼	1½	Galaxy Cpt		17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞ —	⅛
8⅝	5	Garan .32a	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	1⅞	Garcia Corp	16	1	3½	3½	3½	
39⅝	14¾	Gearhart .40	10	84	29⅝	32⅝	33¼ —	2⅛
1¾	13-16	Gen Bulldrs		11	1¼	1¼	1¼ —	⅛
2⅞	1¼	Gen Recrat	5	6	2	2	2	
3½	1⅞	Gen Resrch		75	4	3½	3⅞ +	½
1⅝	½	Gen Resrcs		1	1	1	1	
7¼	2E	Generics Cp	12	16	5⅞	5¾	5⅞ —	⅛
3¾	1¼	Geon Ind		10	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
4⅞	1½	Gerber Scl		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ —	¼
16⅛	8¼	GlanFd .80	7	4	14¾	14⅝	14⅝ —	⅝
13⅛	9	Glan Y .40a	26	71	9⅞	9¾	9¾ —	¼
5⅛	2¼	GIT Rl .95e	6	5	4⅝	4¼	4¼ —	⅛
2⅞	1¾	Gladding Cp		4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜ —	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Glasrock Pr		12	3⅝	3¼	3⅜ +	⅛
34½	18½	Glatelter 2	3	2	27¼	27¼	27¼ +	¼
5⅞	3⅝	G'enGer .16	54	7	5	4⅞	4⅞ —	⅛
8⅝	3½	Globelnd .40	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
5¼	2¾	Glover Inc	56	1	5	5	5 —	⅛
4⅛	3	Globia .24	44	3	3⅝	3½	3½ —	¼
2⅝	13	Go'den Cycl	32	16	18½	18	18	
3	1¾	Gold W Mob		2	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
1⅝	7-16	Goldfield Co		50	1¼	1¼	1¼ —	⅛
2½	1⅛	GoodLS .10		1	3	3	3	
4½	2½	Goodrich w		33	3½	3⅜	3⅜ —	⅛
3⅞	2⅞	Gouldinc w		6	2¾	2⅝	2⅝ —	⅛
5⅛	3⅝	GouldT .7le	18	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛ —	⅛
29⅝	17¼	Grainger .30	21	x38	26¼	25	26¼ +	¾
8⅝	6	GrandCl .20	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛ +	⅛
5⅛	7-16	Granie Mg		110	4¼	4	4⅛ —	⅛
4	2⅛	G Am Ind	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞ —	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	GBasin Pe	35	57	3½	3⅝	3½	
27⅛	11	G Lk Ch .18	12	101	22⅞	21⅞	22⅝ —	⅛
7	2⅞	GScoS .10r	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ +	⅛
3⅞	⅞	Greenman	8	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ —	⅛
6¾	2⅝	GreerHy .12	5	1	5¾	5¾	5¾ +	⅛
4	1⅞	Greyhd C	23	8	3	3	3	
15⅛	7½	GRI Cp .40	4	222	8¼	7⅝	8 —	¼
8	4⅞	Grow C .32b	7	4	7	6⅞	7	
6¼	2	Gulford .20	488	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞ —	⅛
⅞	⅛	GulfMRl w		20	7-32	7-32	7-32 +	1-32
5⅝	2⅝	GulfRep Fin	3	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞ —	⅛
9⅞	4¾	Glfsrm LD	8	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ —	⅛

H

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1	11-16	Halco Prod		6	1	⅞	⅞ —	1-16
12½	7½	Hanovr Por	13	137	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
8	6⅝	HanvrSh .55	5	2	7¾	7¾	7¾ —	⅛
6¼	3⅞	HanvSq .53p	3	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
27¾	19⅝	Harland .22	17	2	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛ —	¼
20¾	5⅝	Harmn .20b	5	7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝ —	⅝
16	6⅝	HarzM Cp	18	28	14	13⅝	13⅝ —	⅜
1½	⅝	Harvey Grp		1	15-16	13-16	13-16	
6⅝	5	Hasing .40a	7	8	6½	6½	6½ +	⅛
7½	2¼	Health Chm	7	7	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛ —	⅛
2⅝	11-16	Helnick Ins	27	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3½	1⅛	Helmn .15p		27	2⅞	2¼	2⅞ +	⅛
2	1⅜	Hemdale En	4	73	2	2⅞	3	+ 1¼
13⅛	5⅝	Her Maj .48	5	1	11	11	11 +	⅛
5⅝	2½	HiG Inc .15	5	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
2½	1½	Highlrd Cap		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞ —	⅛
5	3⅛	Hilfhyn .12e	7	x1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ +	⅛
213	6	Hipnic .20	23	18	19½	19⅛	18⅞ —	1⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Hofmn Ind	4	3	2¾	2¾	2¾ +	⅛
3½	1⅜	Holly Corp	5	63	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞ —	⅛
30	16¾	HomeOA .50	11	17	27	25⅞	26 —	1½
8½	3¼	Horn Hardr		3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛ +	⅛
7	3⅝	HospM .60e	9	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞ +	⅛
11⅛	3¾	Hosp Mr In	11	10	7½	7¼	7½ +	⅜
12¼	7⅛	Hoell 1.74e	7	11	9	8⅞	8⅞	
6⅞	3⅝	House Vi .32	8	4	6	6	6 —	¼
29¾	19⅞	HousOil .40	11	316	25⅛	23¾	23¾ —	1⅜
4¾	¾	Howell Ind	5	9	3¾	3½	3½	
34	18⅞	HubellB 1.40	9	9	32½	31⅞	31⅞ —	⅝
5	1⅝	Hudson Gen		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞ —	⅛
5¾	4	Huffmn .40e		2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝ —	⅛
3¼	1½	HunHl .10e	5	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
20⅝	11⅝	HuskyO .50	5	1	18¼	18¼	18¼ —	⅛
6⅞	2	Hycel Inc	36	28	4¾	4⅛	4⅛ —	⅛
16	10½	Hydrm pf.60		1	13	13	13 —	⅛

I

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
12⅞	7⅛	ICM R 1.39e	7	8	9¼	9⅛	9⅛ —	⅛
11½	6½	IMC Magne	5	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ +	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Imper Ind	4	18	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
29¾	22	ImpOil A .30	13	55	26¾	26⅜	26¼	
12¼	2	Incoerm A	94	20	11½	11⅛	11¼ +	¼
2⅛	9-16	Inflgh Svc	5	14	1¾	1⅝	1⅝ —	⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Inolex Corp		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ +	⅛
6⅝	3¼	Insron .20	8	9	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞ —	⅛
1⅞	⅛	Insrum Sys	21	15	1⅛	1½	1½ —	⅛
18½	9⅞	InsCv pf.25e		4	15	15	15 —	⅝
2⅜	11-15	Incgr Res		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞ —	⅛
3½	13-16	Intmedco	11	27	3	2¾	3	
1½	5-16	Inl Bankno	17¾	81	1¾	1½	1½ +	⅛
18¾	6¾	In Cour .24	14	14	16	15¾	15¾ —	⅝
2½	1¼	In Foodsvc		75	2½	2½	2½ —	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	InFuneral S	6	10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅛	6½	InGenIn .70	3	3	10	10	10 —	⅛
4	2¾	In Pro .10		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ —	⅛
4¾	1¼	InSeawy Tr		1	4	4	4	
36½	18⅞	InSyCon .25	11	z3100	31¾	30½	31 —	¾
18½	8¼	Inerpool		6	15	15	15 +	¼
11⅛	6⅞	Inerway Cp	4	2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞ —	⅛
22	9½	InDiv A .90a	4	54	12¼	11¾	12¼ +	¼
5¾	2¾	InDiv B .22p	4	4	3⅛	3⅛	2⅞ —	⅛
7	4⅛	InvRIT .20e	33	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ —	⅛
19⅝	7	Ionics Inc	21	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
10	3⅞	IroqBrd .16	9	40	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝ —	¼
5⅛	1⅞	Irvin Indus	7	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞ —	⅛
5¼	4	ISC Finl .30	9	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ —	⅛
6¾	5¼	IsraelD .84e		3	6½	6⅜	6⅜ —	⅛

J

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅝	3¾	Jaclyn .30a	5	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
11¾	5⅛	Jacobs Eng	5	30	10½	9⅝	9⅞ —	¾
5	1⅛	Jamswy .11	9	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜ —	⅛
4	3⅛	Jeanne .21	5	11	7⅛	7½	7½ —	⅛
2⅝	1¼	Jeronic Ind	7	44	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ —	⅛
28	18⅛	John Pd .25	16	2	21⅞	21	21⅛ +	¼
5	2¼	Juniper Pe	11	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅝	2¼	Jupier Ind	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ —	⅝

K

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
11⅝	4⅝	Kaisrind .26	6	177	10½	9¾	10¼ +	¾
1½	⅝	Kalvex Inc		10	1	1	1	
8	3¼	KaneMill w		19	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛ —	⅝
27¼	17	cKanebSv .90	9	26	27	26¼	26½ —	½
¾	5-16	Kavanau		25	¾	11-16	¾	
4⅝	3	KenwinS .34	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼ —	⅛
19⅝	11⅝	Kewane .48a	6	43	17	16½	16½ —	⅝
3	1⅛	Key Co .09		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅞	4	Keystind .30	5	13	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2¼	¾	Kin Ark Crp	11	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞ —	⅛
10⅝	7¼	Kinggrd .15e	8	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞ +	⅛
6¾	1½	Kingstip .16	7	3	6	6	6 —	⅛
33½	25½	Kirbylnd .60	8	13	38¾	37½	38¼ +	⅛
2¾	1⅛	Kit Mfg		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞ —	⅛
9¼	5¾	Kllklck .60	5	1	8½	8½	8½ —	⅛
14¼	4⅝	Knicker Toy	6	39	12¼	11½	11⅞ —	⅜
15⅝	7¼	Kolmarg .40	8	2	15½	15½	15½ +	⅛
8⅛	2¾	KuhnStr .10	6	3	7	6⅞	6⅞ —	⅛

L

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅛	2½	LaSerge .94	4	20	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
8⅝	3½	LafRad .06e	9	50	7⅝	6⅞	7 —	⅝
4⅞	2⅞	Lake Shore	9	16	3 1-16	2 15-16	2 15-16 —	1-16
5¼	2⅝	LaMaur .20	20	24	4¼	4¼	4¼ —	⅛
2	1⅝	Lndmrk Ld		4	2	1⅞	1⅞ —	⅛
8¾	4½	LCA Cp .45	72	17	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
1¼	½	LCA Cp wt		20	11-16	11-16	11-16	
9¾	5⅝	LeaRon .24e	7	26	7¾	7⅝	7⅝ —	⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Leath Co .36	9	1	6¼	6¼	6¼ —	⅛
19½	12	Lee Entr .52	10	7	18¼	18	18	
7¾	3½	Lee Pharm	73	1	4⅞	4⅞	4¾ —	⅛
8⅞	4¾	Leigh Pr .40	7	8	8½	8½	8½ —	¼
8½	3½	LesFay .37b	7	106	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
7½	7¼	LewisBF .24	3	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ —	⅛
4¾	1¾	Liberty Fab	5	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅝ —	¼
5⅝	3⅝	Lilli Ann .22	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
3	⅞	LilyLynn A	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅞	1¼	Lincoln Am	11	5	3½	3½	3½ —	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Lloyds Elec	125	6	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
2⅞	1	Lodge 5 .13e	6	16	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15⅝	7⅝	Lohmn .60a	7	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	
8⅝	2⅝	LoewThe wt		165	6½	6	6⅜ +	⅜
3¼	1⅝	Logistic .12e	6	6	2¾	2⅝	2¾ +	⅛
3¼	1⅝	LSB Ind .14t	4	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛ —	⅛
4	1⅞	LTVCorp wt		19	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜ —	⅛
4¾	2½	Lundy Elec		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞ —	⅛

M

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅜	½	Macrod Ind		20	15-16	⅞	⅞ —	⅛
14¼	9⅛	Mc PbS 1.32	6	4	13⅞	13½	13½ —	⅜
8⅛	5	Mcngood .60	12	5	7⅝	7¼	7½ +	¼
4¼	3⅛	ManhLfe .20	9	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5⅝	3⅞	MansldT .10	24	6	5	5	5 —	⅛
2⅝	2⅛	Marinduq B	18	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20	14½	MarkCt .05h	4	9	17¼	16⅞	17¼ +	¼
7⅛	1⅜	Marlene Ind	5	2	5½	5½	5½ —	⅛
5	4	MarshF .24		18	4¾	4¾	4¾ —	⅛
7¾	3	Marshal Ind	4	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
7	3¼	Masind Son		1	5¾	5¾	5¾ —	⅛
29⅛	5⅝	Masnelln .30	7	53	27¾	26½	26½ —	1½
8⅝	3½	MaterRe .20	7	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ +	⅛
5⅝	2	MaulBro .10	25	3	4¾	4¾	4¾ —	⅛
2¾	⅞	McCro wt n		4	1	1	1 —	⅛
5⅞	2⅝	McCull Oil	18	157	4¾	4½	4½ —	⅛
15	6	McDonh .60	5	4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝ —	⅜
2¾	1¼	MDC Corp	7	1	2¼	2¼	2¼ —	⅛
11½	8¼	Means FW 1	6	4	11	11	11 +	⅛
9½	6⅝	Medalst .40b	4	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾ +	⅛
2¼	1⅝	Medco Jwly	14	13	2	2	2 —	⅛
6⅞	3	Medenco .12	6	29	6	5⅞	5⅞ —	⅛
23¾	16½	MediaGn .60	10	6	32⅛	32	32⅛ +	¼
8⅝	6⅝	Megoin .03h	6	65	7¼	6½	6⅞ —	½
12	6⅞	MEM Co .72	5	11	11	10⅞	10⅞ +	⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Metrocare	9	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2	1⅛	Mich Genl		3	1¾	1¾	1¾ +	⅛
18⅞	11⅝	MichSug 1a	1	48	16½	16¼	16½ +	¼
6½	2¾	Midld Co .10		2	5½	5½	5½ —	⅛
8¼	4⅛	MidldGl .10e	5	8	7¼	6⅞	6⅞ —	½
24¼	7⅝	Milgo Elect	7	301	20	19	19¾ —	⅛
9	4½	Miller H	1	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞ —	⅛
43⅛	7⅛	MillerW .60	9	z2700	38¼	36½	37 —	½
18⅛	8	Mil Roy .20e	11	9	13¾	13½	13½ —	⅛
17½	11	MoPac 1.20	4	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝ +	⅛
18⅝	9	Mitchll 1.57t	6	47	15¾	14½	14⅝ —	⅛
5½	3¼	Mite Cp .16	4	14	4½	4⅜	4½	
11⅛	6	Molycrp wt		25	7⅞	7½	7¾ +	⅛
11¾	7	Moog .60	5	2	10½	10½	10½ +	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	MtgGth .60e		10	3⅝	3½	3½ —	⅛
5	2⅞	Morton S .32	6	9	4⅜	4¼	4¼ —	⅛
6½	3	MoltsSup M	5	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜ —	¼
15⅝	11⅝	MtVMil 1.20	5	3	14¼	14¼	14¼ —	¼
4¼	3¼	Mov Star .30	8	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
1⅞	⅝	Movielab	6	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14½	6⅝	MPB Cp .70	4	8	12⅝	12¼	12¼ —	⅛

N

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5¼	1⅝	Napco Ind	7	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
5¾	2⅝	NardaM .08t	6	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝ —	⅛
7⅞	2½	N Distr .10e	7	4	7¾	7¾	7¾ —	⅛
1¼	⅝	NatHlth Ent		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1¾	½	NatInd wt		39	1⅝	1½	1½	
3¾	1⅝	NKinney Cp	350	67	3½	3½	3½ —	⅛
10½	4¼	NMedE .16b	5	56	9	8¾	8⅞ +	⅜
8½	2⅞	Nat Paragn	7	13	4¼	4	4¼ +	¼
15⅝	11½	Nat Patent	66	100	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	
1⅝	⅝	Nat System	19	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17¼	8¼	NatwHo .24	11	18	14½	14	14½ —	⅛
2	1⅛	Neonex .05	4	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2⅞	15-16	NesfLM .10e		11	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
35⅝	17½	NENuclr .30	14	13	28¾	28½	28⅝ —	⅛
12	9⅛	NHamp .45a	7	3	10	10	10 —	⅛
1	7-16	Newidria M	37	45	¾	¾	¾ —	1-16
20¼	8½	NMex Ariz	69	10	17½	16½	16½ —	⅝
4½	1⅝	Newpark Rs	8	99	3⅞	3¼	3¼ —	⅛
9½	3½	N Proc .35e	13	59	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
15½	7½	NYTimes .60	8	14	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞ —	⅛
3¼	⅞	Nexus .14t	16	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
12	5⅛	NiagFSv .34	5	9	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	
3⅞	⅞	Nool Indust		3	3¼	3¼	3¼ —	⅛
24⅝	7¾	Nolex Cp	43	24	20½	19⅝	19⅞ +	¼
10¾	8⅝	Nolex Cp wi		50	10½	10	10	
4½	1⅝	Nortek Inc	6	13	3¾	3¼	3⅝ —	⅛
11¾	5¾	NorAm Roy	14	2	9½	9¼	9¼	
5⅝	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	14	65	5⅛	4 15-16	4 15-16 —	1-16
5⅝	1⅞	cNuclear Dat	7	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ —	⅛
13⅛	9	NumacO Gs	22	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝ —	⅛

O

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅛	3⅝	Oakwd Hom	5	10	5½	5	5 —	⅝
8⅝	2¾	OEA Inc .15	10	3	7⅛	7	7	
24⅛	15½	Offshore Co	6	9	20½	20½	20½ —	¼
4	3	Ohio Art .24	15	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ —	⅛
33½	16	OhioBrs 1.40	3	8	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞ —	⅛
10	4	Oh Sealy .30	8	1	7⅝	7½	7½ —	¼
17⅛	8	OnLine Sys	8	28	16¼	15⅝	15⅝ —	¾
33⅝	12	OrganCp .20e	8	19	28	27¼	27⅝ —	⅛
69¾	43	OOkiep Cop	6	z100	47¼	47¼	47¼	
2⅞	⅝	Originala		14	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
8⅛	3⅝	OrioleHo .20	3	8	7⅝	7½	7⅝ —	⅝
1⅞	¼	Ormand Ind	5	1	1½	1½	1½ —	⅛
7	4¼	OSullvan .50	7	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞ —	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Outdr Sport	9	28	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝ —	⅛
9¼	5¼	OverhDr .40	10	15	7⅝	7½	7⅝ —	¼
3⅝	2½	OzarkA .05e	4	6	3	2⅞	3	

P - Q

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅝	¾	P&F Indust	6	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18½	16	PGE6pf 1.50		11	16¾	16½	16⅝ —	⅛
13¼	11¾	PG 4.5pf1.12		9	12¼	12⅛	12⅛ —	⅛
26½	22⅝	PG 9.2pf2.32		2	25⅛	25½	25½	
25⅝	22⅞	PGE 9pf2.25		2	24⅝	24½	24½ +	¼
22⅛	0	PG 7.8pf1.95		1	21¾	21¼	21¾	
5½	2½	P Holdg .16		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
76½	72	PacLt pf7.64		z30	73½	73⅝	73⅝ —	⅝
14⅞	11⅞	PNwTel 1.20	10	4	14½	14½	14½	
58¼	50	Pac PL pf 5		z50	54	53	53	
51	11¾	PallCp .40	18	93	44⅞	42¼	43⅝ —	2⅛
3¾	15-16	Palcmr Finl		1	2	2	2	
12⅞	6¼	PanOcean O	218	33	11	10⅞	10⅞ —	⅛
4	1⅝	Pandl Bradf		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	3¼	Pantasote	2	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ —	⅛
31	11	Parsons .75e	9	22	29¾	26¾	26⅞ —	1⅞
2⅛	⅞	Pat Fashion		12	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
7¾	5⅛	PatoCG .70e	8	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅝	7	PatrkP .60t	7	16	9	8⅞	8⅞ —	⅛
10⅛	7	Paxcj .60a	5	6	9	8⅝	8⅝ —	⅛
3¾	1⅞	Perrco Inc	6	9	2¾	2⅝	2⅝ —	⅛
8⅝	6½	PennEng .60	4	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼ +	⅛
10⅝	7⅛	PenRIE 1.15	7	8	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
⅞	7-16	Pentron Ind		11	13-16	¾	¾	
22⅛	1	PepBoys 1	8	2	19¼	19	19¼ +	¼
10⅛	3⅝	PepCm .40b	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ —	⅛
6¾	4	PeriniCp .35	4	21	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
2⅛	¾	Permaner		7	2⅛	2	2	
7⅛	1⅝	Pertec Corp	7	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	
10⅛	4⅝	Petro Lewis	8	2	8¼	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅛	4½	Phil LD .52r	2	4	5¾	5¾	5¾ —	⅛
7½	2½	PicNPay .12	8	11	7¾	7⅛	7⅛ —	⅛
2⅛	1	Pieolnd .18e		3	2	2	2 —	⅛
6⅝	2½	PionPlc .10e	21	x42	6⅝	6½	6½	
1¼	11-16	Pioneer Sys		82	1⅛	1	1	
7⅝	2¼	PlonTx .25e	4	22	5¼	5	5⅛ —	¼
6⅞	5	PlWVa .56a	4	1	5¾	5¾	5¾ +	¼
50	17¼	Pittway 1b	14	13	45¼	45	45	
21⅝	1	PlacDv .20	8	1	18¼	18¼	18¼ —	¾
12¼	3¼	Plant Ind	16	13	9¾	9½	9½ —	⅜
26½		Planirn .10e	9	1	23	23	23 —	¼
3	1⅝	Plaza R I In		1	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝ —	⅛
5-16	⅛	Plaza Rlt wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16 —	1-16
15	9⅛	PneuSca .80	4	z200	12	12	12 —	⅜
12¾	4¼	Pneumo .60	5	23	11½	11	11⅜ —	¼
2⅛	5-16	Poloron Pd		10	1½	1½	1½ —	⅛
8½	5⅛	Polychr .29t	5	10	6¾	6⅝	6⅝ —	⅛
12½	9½	Pratt Lmb 1	21	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛ +	⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Pratt Rd .30	7	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
27⅝	17¾	Prent Hall 1	13	8	23¼	22¾	23¼ +	¾
4½	3½	PresRl B .32		6	4¼	4¼	4¼ —	⅛
4½	1⅝	Presley Cos		7	3½	3⅜	3⅜ —	⅛
9½	5⅝	PrpCT 1.15e	7	6	7½	7⅜	7⅜ —	⅛
2⅛	1	PSA Inc wt		5	1½	1⅜	1½ +	⅛
49½	42¼	PSCol pf4.25		y25	47¼	47¼	47¼ +	⅜
3½	1⅛	Pulte Hmes	48	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3¼	1¾	PuntaGrd Is	15	1	3¼	3¼	3¼ +	⅛
8⅞	3½	Purepac Lb	15	2	8½	8¾	8⅝ —	⅛
19¼	9	Putnam .40a	7	8	13⅛	12⅞	13	

R

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅝	3¼	Racon .20a	4	46	6¼	6	6¼ —	¼
18⅝	7¼	Ranchrs Ex	8	7	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝ —	⅝
14½	9⅞	Ransbrg .80	7	3	13½	13½	13½ +	¼
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5½	2⅝	Rath Pack		10	4¼	4⅛	4⅛ —	⅛
14⅝	9⅞	RaymPr .40	64	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛ —	⅛
7¼	3	RitincT .80e	12	8	6¾	6½	6½ —	⅛
13⅝	6	Rit RT 1.77e	7	6	12	11⅞	12	
2¼	¾	Reeves Telc		2	2	2	2 —	⅛
4⅝	1¾	Refrig Trns		4	4	4	4 —	⅛
15-16	7-16	Rel Grp wt		50	⅞	¾	¾ —	1-16
10½	7⅝	Rern A .80	7	1	9⅝	9¾	9¾ —	⅛
26¼	17⅝	Rep NY .88	5	5	24	24	24 —	⅛
25½	4⅝	ReschCtl .08		203	19	18⅞	18⅞ —	⅛
17½	5¾	Resistflx .40	8	5	15⅝	15	15⅝ —	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Resrlslntl A	2	28	2½	2	2⅛ —	⅛
2⅛	⅞	Rest Assoc		22	1⅝	1½	1⅝ +	⅛
2¾	1⅛	RET Inc Fd	7	1¾	1½	1¾		⅛
2	⅞	Rex Noreco	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
3⅞	1¼	Riblet Prod	9	2⅛	2¼	2⅛		
3⅞	¾	Richfor Int	3	6	2¾	2⅝	2¾ —	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Riker Maxs		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1	5-16	Riker Mx pf		7	¾	11-16	11-16 —	1-16
19¾	8½	Riley Co	4	18	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞ —	⅝
33½	19½	RioAlsm	10	4	31	30½	30⅝ —	⅜
14⅛	4⅝	RisdonM .36	30	9	10⅝	10	10¼	
4½	2⅛	RLC Corp		36	4	3⅞	4	
35⅞	19½	Robintech	4	385	29¾	28	28½ —	⅛
4	2⅝	Roblin Ind	1	32	2⅝	2½	2⅝ —	⅛
10	6⅝	Reckway .88	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ —	⅛
15⅝	7⅛	Rogers Corp	10	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
4⅛	2	Ro and Intl	7	1	4¼	4¼	4¼ —	⅛
1⅝	9-15	Ronco Telep		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ —	⅛
5½	2⅝	Rossmor Cp	31	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
⅞	5-16	Rossmor wt		7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
37⅞	21⅝	Rowan .14b	7	60	32½	31⅝	32 —	⅝
19¾	14⅛	Rowind Inc	5	3	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
2¼	1⅝	RSC Indus	7	24	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
3½	1⅞	Ruddick Cp	7	10	3¼	3	3¼ —	¼
2⅛	½	Rucco Ind	32	9	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
14⅝	7⅛	Russell .60	3	2	13	13	13 —	⅛
9¾	4⅞	Rust Cft .40	5	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞ +	⅛
22⅝	11¼	Ryan Ho .20	14	119	20¼	20¼	20¼ —	⅛
3	⅞	Ryersn Hay	41	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ —	⅛

S

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5	3	SattrarSy A	4	7	4½	4⅛	4⅛ —	⅜
20⅛	13¼	StJohnsT .62	12	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
17½	3¼	Salem .24t	11	51	15	14½	14⅝ —	¼
20¼	7¼	Sambos .10e	14	101	16¾	16⅜	16½ —	⅛
10⅝	7½	SCarlo 1.88e		8	10	9⅞	9⅞	
84	67	SDgo pf7.20		z250	75	75	75	
33½	27½	San Jw 2.40	7	x3	32½	32½	32½ +	½
3¼	1¼	Sargent Ind	14	9	2¼	2⅛	2¼ +	⅛
6	4½	Saturn Airw	12	2	5⅝	5¼	5⅜ +	⅛
7½	3	Saundr L .20	6	3	6¼	6¼	6¼ —	⅛
7½	5⅛	Scnenut .60a	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅞	1⅞	Schiller Ind	12	12	5⅞	5½	5⅞ +	⅛
8¼	6	ScheibP .40	9	1	8½	8½	8½	
18⅛	4½	SciAtlan .25t	12	32	15	14⅝	14⅞ —	⅝
5	2⅛	Sealectr Co	6	4	4	3⅞	3⅞ +	⅛
9¼	4⅝	ScotnAll .20	6	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞ —	⅛
2	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		10	5-16	¼	¼ —	1-16
8	4⅛	Selas Cp .30	21	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
1⅞	9-16	Sellem Asso		2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
14½	7⅝	SelleLa .80b	5	1	13¼	13¼	13¼ —	⅛
7½	3⅞	Semtch .10	9	1	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝ —	¼
4⅛	3¼	Servisco .30	6	2	4	3⅞	4	
8	4⅛	Seton Co .45	6	9	6¼	6	6 —	½
7½	3⅝	SGL In .10r	6	5	6¼	6½	6½ —	⅛
2½	⅞	SG Sec .51e		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3½	1⅝	Shaer Shoe	21	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10⅝	4⅛	Shawin .50b	11	6	10	9½	9½ —	½
7⅛	2	ShearH .10e	13	40	6⅞	6	6 —	¾
6¼	11-16	ShelfRes .06		16	4⅞	4¾	4¾ —	⅛
6	3½	Shnd Cp .24r	4	13	5⅞	5¼	5⅝ —	⅛
28⅞	12⅝	Shnanch Oil	13	18	25¾	24⅞	25½ +	½
19⅛	8¾	Sherwd Med	7	11	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
15½	7⅝	Showbot .80	5	8	14¾	13⅞	13⅞ —	⅞
10¼	3½	Sifrrcln .20	6	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞ +	¼
15	7¼	Silcolnd .40	8	2	15⅛	15	15	
6	3⅝	Sigma Inst	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ —	⅛
4	1½	Silo Inc		10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7¼	5⅝	Simkins .60	7	5	7	7	7 +	¼
2¾	1⅝	Simplex .15t		6	2⅞	2¼	2¼ +	⅛
2⅛	1¼	Sitrin SmRt	7	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2¼	1½	S/AD Ind	5	1	2¼	2¼	2¼ —	⅛
6	⅞	Solitron .06		34	4¼	4	4	
6½	3⅞	Sorg Pa .10e		7	4	4	4 +	⅛
12⅛	4⅝	Soundsn .40	85	39	11¼	11	11 —	⅜
25¼	24¾	SCE pf9.20		3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
35	32½	SC 8.8pf 2.21		6	24⅛	24	24⅛ —	⅛
87½	76	SCE pf7.58		1	81	81	81 —	2
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		7	14½	14¼	14½ +	¼
14¼	2⅛	SC 4.7pf 1.19		1	13¼	13¼	13¼ —	¼
61⅞	40	SouRoy .89b	21	89	53¼	50	52¼ —	1
8⅛	3	Specty Rest	7	2	6½	6½	6½	
9	4⅞	Spector .10e	4	22	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛ +	⅛
3⅞	1½	Spectro Ind	6	2	3½	3½	3½ +	⅛
2¼	15-16	SpencCo .32t		6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7⅝	3⅞	Spencr F .72	9	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
7⅝	4⅝	SSP Ind .24	5	2	6	6	6 —	¼
14⅝	9¾	StdAllianc 1	3	5	12¾	12½	12½ —	⅝
5⅝	2¼	Std Containr	3	2	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅛	11	StdCoosa .90	11	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝ —	⅛
5⅞	3a	cStd Metl .50t	6	21	5	4⅞	4⅞	
9¾	4⅝	StdMotA .42	7	8	8¼	8	8 —	¼
5¼	x½	StdPac Corp	5	7	4	4	4 —	⅛
14⅞	7¾	Std Prod 1	9	12	13½	13½	13½ —	⅛
1½	¾	StdPrud wt		10	1	1	1	
27	10¼	StdShrs .40r		5	23	22⅞	22⅞ —	⅜
9⅝	8	Stange Co	26	30	9½	9½	9½	
1⅝	15-16	Stardust Inc		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ +	⅛
27⅛	⅛	StarrtHo .30	13	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞ —	⅛
8	3½	StarSvL .40b	6	8	7⅝	7½	7½ +	⅛
10⅝	3¾	Steelmt .21e	2	8	8½	8⅛	8⅛ —	¼
16½	12¼	Stepn Ch .44	6	29	13½	12⅞	12⅞ —	⅝
2	⅝	Sterl Electr		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ —	⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Sterl Ext .10	8	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞ +	⅛
5⅝	2	SterlPre .11t	6	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ —	⅛
8¾	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	12	7	6	6	6 —	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Struth Wells	17	33	9¼	9	9¼ —	⅛
4⅞	2⅞	SunCityl .25	9	1	3¾	3¾	3¾ —	⅛
27	9	Sun Elec .60	9	3	19⅞	19¾	19⅞ —	⅛
5½	3⅛	Sunair .27e	5	x2	4¾	4¾	4¾ +	⅛
12	4⅝	SunshJr .20	19	25	11⅝	11½	11½ —	⅛
9⅛	6	SupFdSv .32	5	10	8	7⅝	8 +	¼
4⅞	1½	Supindin .12	10	1	3½	3½	3½	
6¼	4⅝	Sup Surg Mf	5	24	5¼	5⅛	5⅛ —	⅛
1¾	½	Supronics		5	1	1	1 +	1-16
2⅛	15-16	Susquhana		5	2	2	2	
¾	5-16	SutrMtg wt		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	
7¼	2¾	Synaloy .14t	6	x6	6½	6¼	6¼ —	⅛
44⅝	29⅛	Syntex .40	15	323	35⅝	34½	34½ —	⅝
4⅛	15-16	System Eng		52	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝ —	⅛

T

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
17½	9¼	TastyBk .96	8	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
1⅛	½	Tech Sym	33	15	1	1	1	
6¼	2⅝	Techcl Oper	5	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
2⅛	¾	Techcl Tape	6	55	2	1⅞	1⅞	
2½	1¼	Technitrol	7	3	3	3	3	
22⅞	14	Tecor R .10a	17	2	22¼	22	22	
5¾	6⅛	Teoffer .32t	10	1	9½	9½	9½	
1¼	5-16	Telex Co wt		4	11-16	11-16	11-16	
2⅛	1	Tenna Corp	14	4	2½	2⅛	2⅝ —	⅛
7	3⅛	Tenneco wt		96	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛ —	⅜
2	⅞	Tenney Eng	19	1	1½	1½	1½ +	⅛
15	5¾	Tcradyn Inc	15	39	14	13⅝	14	
16⅛	11⅝	TerraC .45e	3	144	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝ —	⅞
11⅞	5⅞	TesoroPt wt		147	8	7⅝	7⅞ —	¼
55¼	50	TxPL pf4.56		z200	50	50	50	
3⅞	2	Texstar .15t	5	57	3	2⅞	3	
16	7¾	Textron wt		12	13⅝	12⅞	13⅜ —	½
3	1⅛	TFI Co Inc	5	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛ —	⅛
2⅞	2¼	Thorof Mkt		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅛	¾	Tidwell Ind		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10¾	3⅝	Tiffany .20	15	57	10¼	9¾	10⅛ +	¼
2½	1⅛	Tigerintl wt		10	1¾	1⅝	1¾ +	⅛
4⅞	2½	Timpte Ind	4	7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝ +	⅛
5⅛	2¾	TMC Mfg In	1	6	3	3	3	
14⅞	4⅞	Tckhelm .40	13	20	10½	10½	10¼ —	⅛
2⅝	1½	Torchm Inst	5	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
98¼	93	TolEd pf 10		z100	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞ +	⅜
83	72	TolEd pf7.76		z10	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝ +	⅛
46¼	40	TolEd pf4.25		z125	YV	43¾	43¾ +	⅛
9	4⅛	ToppsGu .20	8	2	7¼	7¼	7¼ —	⅛
8½	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	40	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞ —	⅛
16	5⅞	Total pf.70		5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝ —	⅝
4	1⅛	Town Cntry		7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞ +	⅛
7⅛	⅝	Tracer Inc	17	19	6	5⅝	5⅝ —	⅜
12	7⅛	TriStMtr .20	6	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
3	2½	Tubos Mex	4	24	2⅞	2¾	2⅞ +	⅛
4	1½	Tufco .10e	5	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8	2⅝	Turbodyne	65	2	6½	6½	6½	
7⅛	2⅞	TwinFair In	10	16	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞ +	⅛

U

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅛	1½	UIP Cp .12	6	39	3½	3¼	3¼ —	⅛
6⅛	2⅞	UNA .10e	3	53	3⅞	3¾	3¾ —	¼
11¼	4¾	UnA Pr .20a	9	13	9½	9¼	9⅜ —	⅛
5⅞	2¼	Un Asb .07e	7	25	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
15-16	⅝	UnBrand wt		51	¾	⅝	⅝ —	1-16
12½	10½	UnCosF .48b	8	5	12½	12½	12½	
2	1½	Unit Foods	4	15	1⅞	1¾	1¾ —	⅛
2	9-16	UnNat Corp		1	1	1	1	
6	2¾	U PDye .07e		18	4½	4	4 —	¼
7¾	3¼	UnRltT .58e	67	20	5½	5⅝	5⅝ —	⅛
5-16	⅛	UnRltT wt		34	3-16	⅛	⅛ —	1-16
9	5½	US Ban Trst	17	4	7½	7½	7½ +	¼
14¾	3½	US Film .20	10	227	11¼	11	11¼	
2⅞	4¼	US LsgRl E		4	5½	5½	5⅝ —	¼
¾	7-16	US LsgR wt		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅝	1½	USNat Rsrc	3	23	4½	4¼	4½ —	¼
3¼	1½	US Radium		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞ —	⅛
35	11¾	US Ped 1.20	3	42	31½	30¼	30¾ —	¼
15⅝	16	US Ped wi		3	15½	15½	15½ —	½
9⅛	6¼	USRbR .60a	v	2	8	7⅝	8	
17	7½	Unitek .20	10	25	16⅞	15	16⅝ +	⅛
18	5⅝	Unity Buy S	8	10	15	14½	14½ —	¼
3⅝	1⅞	Univ Ci .05b	5	4	2⅝	2¼	2¼ —	⅛
2¼	⅝	Univ Contnr		7	1¾	1⅝	1⅝ —	⅛
6⅛	3½	UnivPs .05e	10	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝ —	¼
19⅛	12½	Utahlds 1.20	7	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
6½	4⅛	UV Ind wt		75	5¼	5	5¼	

V

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9¼	4	VallesSt .62t	8	10	7⅞	7½	7½ —	½
23½	14½	Vail In 3.40e	2	61	17	15½	16½ —	⅜
15⅞	6⅝	Valmac .60a	23	34	14½	13½	14¼ —	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		4	2	1⅞	2	
7¼	1⅛	Varo Inc	7	89	5¼	5	5¼ +	¼
11⅞	6⅞	Veecoins .32	6	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝ +	⅛
4½	1⅞	Vernitron	7	67	3⅝	3½	3½ —	⅛
2	7-16	Vertipil Inc		1	1½	1½	1½ +	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Viatech Inc		5	2⅝	2½	2½ —	⅛
2½	1⅛	Viking Genl	15	11	1⅞	1¾	1¾ +	⅛
2¾	⅝	Vikoa Inc		4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3⅛	1⅛	Vintage Ent		25	2⅝	2¼	2¼ —	⅛
9¾	5½	Voplex .66	6	1	9¼	9¼	9¼ —	¼
2⅞	1⅝	Vulcan .02e		7	2	2	2	
7⅞	4⅛	Vulc I c .30	4	44	7⅞	7¼	7⅞ +	⅝
12¾	9	Vulcinc pf 1		1	12½	12½	12½ —	⅛

W

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
11⅛	4⅞	Wacknt .28a	10	47	10⅞	10⅞	10¾ +	⅛
10⅞	5	WagnrEl .48	16	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅛	1½	Walnoco Oil	15	14	3⅝	3¼	3¼ —	1-16
18	14½	WalcoN .30b	5	6	14¼	14⅛	14⅛ —	⅛
5⅛	1⅞	WarC pfC.05		36	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
30	16⅞	WasPsIB .50	9	11	27¼	27⅛	27¼ +	⅛
14⅞	11⅞	WashRl 1.28	11	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
2¾	1⅝	Weiman Co		8	2⅝	2½	2½	
9	5⅝	Weld Tu Am	2	13	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
	5¾	Westats Pll	12	243	9	8¾	9 +	¼
1	⅝	Westby Fsh		3	⅝	⅝	⅝ —	1-16
6⅛	3⅛	Wstrucal .10	11	11	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
8⅝	4⅝	Wstn Fin .10	6	11	7⅞	7½	7⅝ —	⅜
1½	⅞	WslPac I wt		45	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
8	6⅞	Whippny .60	6	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞ —	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Whiraker .34	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ —	⅛
3¾	1½	Whitehal Cp	5	21	3	3	3	
17⅛	8¾	Whiting 1	5	12	15¾	15½	15½ +	¼
⅝	⅛	Whittakr wt		23	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	WillcxG .08r		11	2⅝	2½	2⅝ +	⅛
8¼	5¼	Wmhous .30	4	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
6⅞	4⅞	WilshrO .05r	9	52	6¾	6⅝	6¾ +	⅛
3⅞	2½	WilsonBr .30	7	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝ —	⅛
9¼	5¾	Winkimn .50	4	6	9	8⅞	8⅞ —	1¼
4¼	1-16	Winston Mil		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3½	1⅝	WolfHB .06p	10	22	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
23½	5¾	Worces Conl	6	15	18	17⅝	18	
5¼	5	Work Wr .60	5	x1	7¼	7¼	7¼ —	⅛
1 13-16	1	Wright Har	112	7	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛ +	1-16
3½	2	WTC Air .10	6	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17½	7½	WUI Inc .60	6	7	15½	14⅝	14⅝ —	⅞
5⅛	3½	WyleLab .24	6	28	4½	4⅜	4⅜ —	⅛
11⅞	5	Wynnin .05e	4	11	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛ —	⅛

X

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
22⅞	12¾	Xonics Inc	59	22	17⅝	17	17⅞ +	⅝

Y

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅝	1⅞	YooHoo .05e	10	2	3¼	3¼	3¼ —	⅛

Z

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7¾	4½	ZeroMfg .24	5	10	7⅛	6¾	6¾ —	⅜
4½	1¾	Zimmr Hom		1	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Net day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does *not* include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Currency Rates

July 28, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.62	5.7090	103.50*	60.55*	39.77y	—	6.9570*	96.33*	44.90*
Brussels (c)	37.345	82.205	14.903	8.7175	5.7225*	14.399	—	14.146	6.463
Frankfurt	2.5438	5.5474	—	N.A.	3.857x	96.71*	6.730*	95.10*	43.50*
London (z)	2.17675	—	5.5075	9.435	1434.25	5.6935	81.275	5.8065	12.7825
Milan	659.25	1436.30	260.52	152.40	—	251.30	17.5020	247.20	112.95
Paris	4.34275	9.42625	171.010*	—	6.5630x	165.050*	11.4837*	162.400*	74.060*
Zurich	2.6805	5.8354	105.26*	61.72*	0.4052*	102.04*	7.07	—	45.75*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.8495; Escudo: 25.97; Israeli £: 6.12; Peseta: 57.375; Schilling: 17.815; Sw. krona: 4.2515; Yen: 297.65. Belgian financial franc: 39.825.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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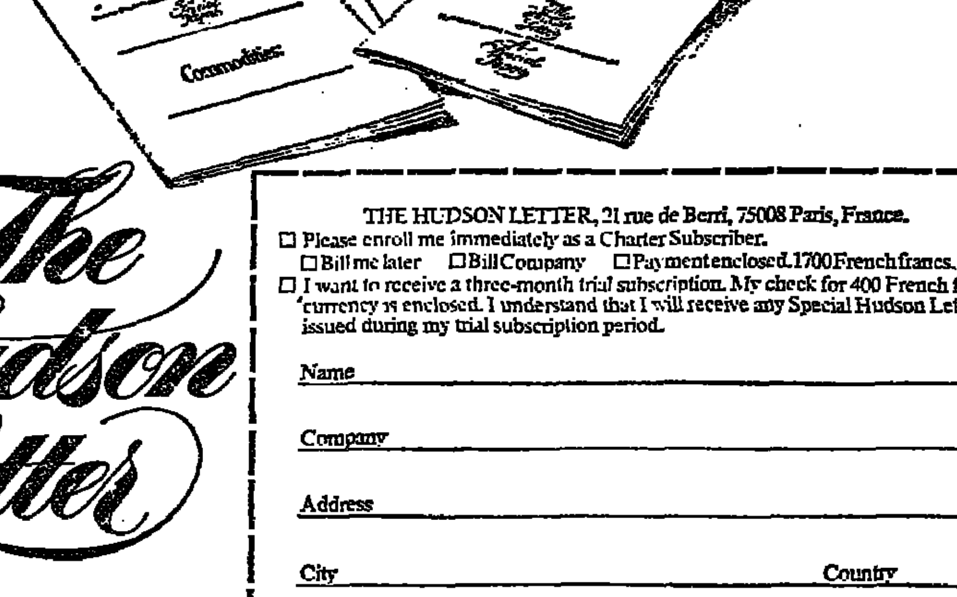
- Social instability, not oil money, is the most powerful factor in today's Middle East.
- Unemployment will stay high even after the recession ends.
- Investment in Italy makes sense today.
- Britain's new budget won't succeed.
- The U.S. political trend is nationalism, not isolationism.



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CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

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DOWN

1 French thought
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23 Inference
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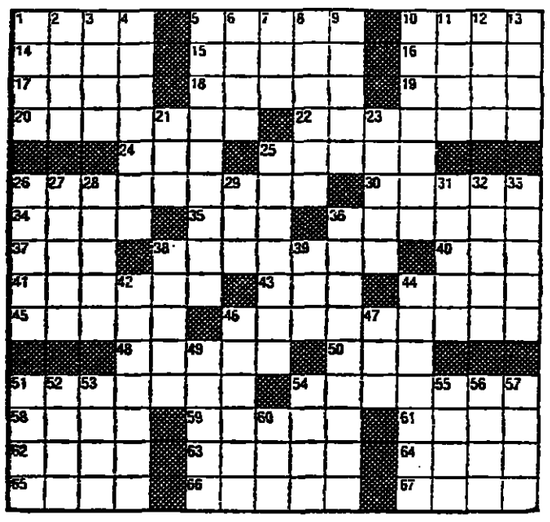
33 So-so
36 Scheme headed for an upset
38 Like soft concrete
39 Tiny mass: Abbr.
42 Blow up
44 Magazine piece
46 Distress
47 Derisive sound
49 Nurtures
51 Academies: Abbr.
52 "—— now!"
53 Counting-out word
54 Old dirk
55 Hover
56 Girl's name
57 Office copy
60 Flock member



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALGARVE	—	—	Unavailable		
AMSTERDAM	22	72	Cloudy		
ANKARA	30	86	Fair		
ATHENS	35	95	Fair		
BEIRUT	30	86	Fair		
BELGRADE	24	75	Cloudy		
BERLIN	21	70	Fair		
BRUSSELS	22	72	Cloudy		
BUDAPEST	19	66	Cloudy		
CAIRO	34	93	Fair		
CASABLANCA	27	81	Fair		
COPENHAGEN	23	73	Fair		
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Fair		
DUBLIN	22	72	Cloudy		
EDINBURGH	21	70	Cloudy		
FLORENCE	30	86	Fair		
FRANKFURT	23	73	Cloudy		
GENEVA	22	72	Cloudy		
HELSINKI	25	77	Cloudy		
ISTANBUL	27	81	Cloudy		
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Cloudy		
LISBON	20	68	Fog		
LONDON	27	81	Cloudy		
LOS ANGELES	22	72	Cloudy		
MADRID	32	90	Fair		
MILAN	28	82	Fair		
MONTREAL	23	77	Cloudy		
MOSCOW	20	68	Cloudy		
MUNICH	26	68	Cloudy		
NEW YORK	—	78	Fair		
NICE	26	79	Cloudy		
OSLO	26	79	Fair		
PARIS	25	77	Fair		
PRAGUE	22	72	Cloudy		
ROME	27	81	Fair		
SOFIA	21	70	Cloudy		
STOCKHOLM	25	77	Cloudy		
TEHRAN	33	91	Fair		
TEL AVIV	31	88	Fair		
TUNIS	28	82	Fair		
VENICE	27	81	Fair		
VIENNA	22	72	Cloudy		
WARSAW	21	70	Cloudy		
WASHINGTON	29	84	Fair		
ZURICH	22		Cloudy		

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

July 28, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund $6.91
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd $7.46
(w) Apollo Technology Fd SF74.07
(w) Arbitral Select Fd $2.65

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:

— (d) Baerbond SF812.50
— (d) Conbar SF765
— (d) Grosac SF347
— (d) Stockbar SF830

(w) Bruxinvest $13.41

(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd $11.90
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd $5.00
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd 36.94

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l 914.15
— (d) Capital Italia S.A. $6.31
(d) Capital Reinvest LF1,014

(d) Cleveland Offshore Fd $712.14
(w) Compound Fd. Int'l A Certs. $7.47
(w) Compound Fd. Int'l B Certs. $11.26
(w) Content Bond Fd. N.V. $6.54

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canac SF464
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF75.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int. SF70.50
— (d) C.S. Speci[illegible] SF56.50
— (d) [illegible] SF500
— (d) Eurac SF125
(d) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.51

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) C.S. Income Fd. $5.22

(w) D.G.C. $42.71
(d) Delta Invest. Fund $5.61
(d) Delta Managed $7.65
(d) Dreyfus Int'l Fund ..... Yen 9,169
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div) $11.09

(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $11.02
(w) Dr Interest In. Fd. $11.81

(w) Europe Obligations LF1,005

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra DM31.00
— (d) Int. Rentenfonds DM71.00

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Australia $9.00
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $14.96
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd $22.19
— (d) Fidelity World Fd $8.56

(d) Fleming SF927
(w) First Int'l Fd $119.87
(d) First Int'l Health Sec. $14.15
(d) First South Cos. Fund $27.17
(d) First Security Cap. Fd. $14.47
(w) Fleming F. Fd. S.A. $594.98
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $21.00
(w) Fonditalia SF1,214
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF57.11
(d) Fondinvest $19.75
(d) Fund of Funds $7.58
(d) Fund of U.S. Growth $8.17
(w) Future Am. Fonds Fd. ..... Aus $6.74

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Bond Int'l Fund $10.15
— (w) Bond Pac. Fd Ltd. $24.21
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $5.96
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l $1.37

(w) Hanemann Holdg. NV. $5,487.45
(d) H.O.L.T. Hoare $26.01

(d) Ifcotrust $9.75
(d) Interlink SF291.25
(d) Interlune S.A. $9.07
(w) International Fund $56.54
(w) Int'l Income Fund $22.97
(w) Int'l Privilege Ltd. ..... Cent $4.46

(w) Intl Securities Fund $8.20
(w) International Int'l Fd. S.A. $4.20
(w) Japan Atlantique $75.79
(d) Jardine S.A. Fund $8.20
(w) Jardine Int'l Fd S.A. $1.07

(w) Japan Growth Fund $14.07
(d) Japan Selection Fund $45.65
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $12.72

JAPONIC FLEMING:

— (w) Japonic Fund Tokyo $10.70
— (w) Japonic Japan Fund $12.83
— (w) Japonic Selection Fd. $11.04

(d) KB Income Fund LF1,472
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l F $10.39
(w) Kleinwort Benson Jap. F. $17.44
(w) Leverage Cap Hold. $27.34

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:

— (w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd. SF207
— (w) L&B-T Income Fund SF178

(w) Luxfund $12.81
(d) Midinvest Sel. Fund $10.26
(d) Nelson Int'l Fund $1.76
(d) Newmarch Int. Fund $3.46
(w) N.A.M.F. $64.05

(w) Nippon Fund $76.24
(w) Nor. Amer Inv. Fund $6.22
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd $7.46
(r) Pegasus Interna $7.24
(d) Optimum Cap. Fd. Int. $9.78
(d) Putnam Interna Fund $21.17
(d) Renta Fund LF1,932
(d) Renta Capital Fund LF1,809
(d) Rentinvest LF885

— (d) Safe Fund $4.55
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $9.87
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF97.50

SEFRO:

— (w) Sefro (C.S.A.V.) $12.20

S.M.C. FUNDS:

— (d) CSF Fund SF24.44
— (d) Cre-Japa Fund SF3.31
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. $7.47
(w) SMH Special Fund DM92.50

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon SV R. Est. ..... SF: 653
— (r) Securvalor SF1,051

(d) Sovac Fund $176.75
(w) Star Fund $5.34

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor SF444
— (d) Internation SF64.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF366.00
— (d) Orgavalor Vers. Ser. SF192.50
— (d) Sfr. Bond Selekt SF60.75
— (d) Universal Fund SF16.25

(w) Talent Global Fund $2.96
(w) Trans Pac Hold. (Asia) $23.21
(w) Trans Pac Hold. (Eur.) $38.45
(w) Transpacific Fund $17.43

TYNDALL GROUP:

+ (r) Guernsey Fd. Ltd. $1.32
+ (r) Do Accumulation $1.61
+ (r) 2-Way Fund Int'l $2.32

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sec. SF25.50
— (d) Bond Invest SF74.25
— (d) Canac Invest SF73.25
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF1,130
— (d) Gefonsa SF546.50
— (d) Pacific Invest. SF77.50
— (d) Siemac-Invest. SF39.50
— (d) Swissvalor SF215.50
— (d) Sima Swiss S. Est. SF111.50

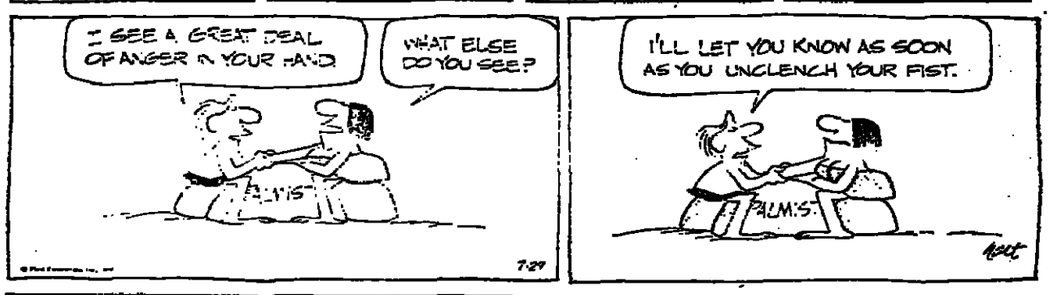
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (r) Atlantikfonds DM16.50
— (r) Europafonds DM324.45
— (r) Unifonds DM30.75
— (r) Unirenta DM40.15
— (r) Commercial I. DM60.65
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd. $2.42
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd. $13.14
(w) Western Growth Fd. $6.58
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,093.00
(w) West Propertunds N.V. $119.45
(d) World Equity Sec. Fd. $489.89
(w) Worldwide Securities $33.11
(w) Worldwide Special $3,462.57

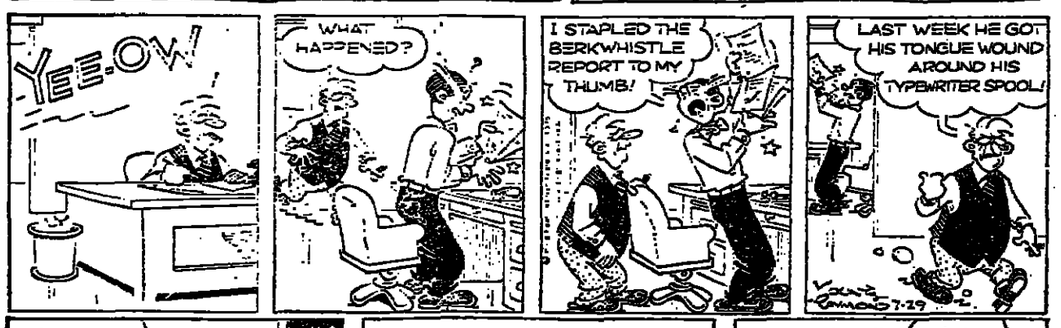
DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; n — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; ± — Offer prices; a — Asked.

PEANUTS

B.C.

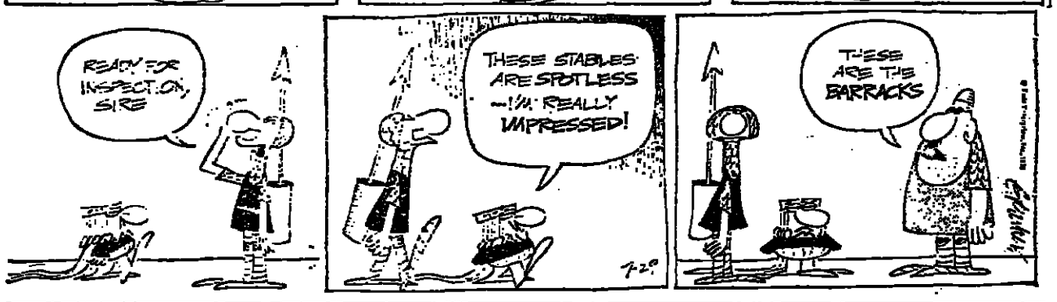


BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NIFET

YINSH

SINVIO

BYTEAU

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: JUICE PHONY TAMPER BONNET
Answer: *What Dracula did to people when he was short of cash*—PUT THE BITE ON THEM

BOOKS

ON SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

By Roy A. Medvedev. Alfred A. Knopf. 405 pp. $12.50.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

AMONG the better-known dissident voices in the Soviet Union today is that of Roy A. Medvedev, author (with his twin brother, Zhores) of "A Question of Madness" and "Let History Judge," a ground-breaking study of the Stalin years. Medvedev continues to live in Moscow, publishing his books abroad, in a precarious state of loyal opposition.

"On Socialist Democracy" was written in 1970 and 1971 and published in Amsterdam in Russian. This scrupulously annotated translation by Ellen de Kadt has been revised the author says, although most of its data seem to break off at 1970. Even if the author's facts are a bit dated, this in itself is not a serious flaw. Medvedev's analysis of the Soviet government and society is one of the most trenchant in recent years written by an insider. As the title suggests, the book is an audacious argument for greater democracy within the Soviet Union from a firmly Marxist-Leninist perspective. Medvedev belongs to a loosely constituted group of dissidents he calls the "party democrats." He believes, with Lenin, that "the victory of socialism is impossible without realization of democracy."

The Lenin in these pages is not the baleful forefather of secret-police repression of "The Gulag Archipelago." He was a believer in democracy and his anti-democratic pronouncements and deeds stem from the post-revolution state of emergency when the Soviet Union was beset by enemies within and without.

Democratization is necessary in the Soviet Union, Medvedev says, to revitalize the society. With leadership uncontested, it becomes unresponsive to the people and riddled with nepotism and cronyism. Without a democratic procedure for changing leadership at the highest levels, transfer of power becomes an upheaval, the outcome of hidden struggles that present the people with a sinister fait accompli. The people, scarred by Stalinist terrorism, unable to participate in meaningful elections and political discussions, have grown apathetic and ignorant. Scientific, technological and economic progress has been hindered as well.

Stalinism gutted the potentially democratic institutions in the country, such as the Presidium and the Supreme and Lower Soviets. Khrushchev's exposé of Stalin's crimes was an irrevocable step, even though in current party rhetoric he is discredited for "harebrained" schemes and "voluntarism." Nonetheless, the legal system is still twisted in contravention of plain statutory language to punish political deviants. "Preliminary censorship"—what we would call prior restraint—is the rule in the press and the arts and is arbitrarily and sweepingly applied. Anything can be declared a "state secret" or "revisionism," "ideological sabotage," "pseudo-science," "idealism" or whatever by anonymous censors.

How can changes come about? Medvedev sees a nonviolent, scrupulously legal struggle by the informal political party "whose very lack of formal structure would serve as a protective device" vis-à-vis the secret police. He is optimistic because the changes in Soviet society—notably the growth of the intelligentsia and technocrats—are raising democratic expectations. And the very loyalty of the party democrats will help their cause win adherents. Evolution, then, not revolution—a process taking "at least" 10 or 15 years.

To those who believe in the monolithic, irredeemably totalitarian Soviet Union, such a program may appear rather like a handful of ants discussing how they are going to carry a beached whale back home for dinner while the cold war. Manicheans may feel that Marxist-Leninists, as evil incarnate can only be violently extirpated. Yet Medvedev's argument is persuasive. No doubt there are Russians who have read his words already in underground publishing, although they will never read this book. As one underground writer proclaimed, "words are deeds." That these words in this book have been written seems to be a considerable and valuable deed—for East and West.

Mr. Lingeman is a New York Times book critic.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores in 110 communities throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This week		Last week	Weeks on list
1	The Moneychangers, by Arthur Hailey	1	18
2	Looking for Mr. Goodbar, by Judith Rossner	3	6
3	Sinatdik, by Richard Adams	2	11
4	The Great Train Robbery, by Michael Crichton	5	5
5	Centennial, by James Michener	4	44
6	Shogun, by James Clavell	7	7
7	The Dreadful Lemon Sky, by John D. MacDonald	6	19
8	The Promise of Joy, by Allen Drury	9	18
9	The Massacre at Fall Creek, by Jessamyn West	8	11
10	The Boat, by Lothar-Gunther Buchheim	—	4

GENERAL

1	Breach of Faith, by Theodore H. White	1	10
2	TM, by Harold H. Bloomfield, MD, Michael Peter Cain and Dennis T. Jaffe	3	6
3	Total Fitness, by Laurence E. Morehouse and Leonard Gross	2	13
4	How the Good Guys Finally Won, by Jimmy Breslin	4	8
5	Sylvia Porter's Money Book, by Sylvia Porter	8	5
6	Conversations With Kennedy, by Benjamin C. Bradlee	5	10
7	The Ascent of Man, by J. Bronowski	7	19
8	The Bermuda Triangle, by Charles Berlitz	6	37
9	Nice Guys Finish Last, by Leo Durocher with Ed Linn	—	14
10	Kate, by Charles Higham	9	3

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	I	S	T	S		A	S	C	O	T		Q	U	A	D
A	I	T	O	M		M	A	R	R	A		O	R	D	U
M	I	P	A	N	D	T	U	C	K		A	G	A	I	R
G	R	I	S	E	O	U	S		E	U	R	E	K	A	
			H	E	R		B	A	S	T					
S	A	P	I	O		N	O	R	W	E	S	T	E	R	
O	D	E	N	S	E		N	E	A	R		I	L	O	
L	O	N	G		N	A	S	A	L		E	L	I	A	
F	I	A		A	L	L	E		K	E	N	T	O	N	
A	L	L	E	V	I	A	T	E		L	A	S	T	S	
			P	E	G	S		A	K	I	M				
B	R	O	O	C	H		E	S	T	E	R	E	L	C	
L	O	A	M		T	O	E	T	H	E	L	I	N	E	
A	S	H	Y		E	N	R	O	L		E	V	I	L	
S	A	W	M		M	O	O	N	S		D	E	A	L	

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

South brought home a doubled game contract on the diagramed deal from a recent tournament in Switzerland and gained substantially as a result. An interesting feature of the auction was North's double after each player had bid a suit at the level of one. In the United States, the double would have been for penalties but, in this case, it was clearly meant for take-out.

South's jump to three clubs almost ended the auction, but East reopened to his eventual regret. North now changed his mind about game prospects and jumped to five clubs when West bid three no-trump.

NORTH
♠ 2
♡ A 10 5 4 2
◇ 10 7 6 2
♣ A 9 3

WEST
♠ 8 6 4
♡ J 9
◇ A K 9 8 4
♣ 8 7 2

EAST
♠ K Q 9 7 3
♡ K Q 8 3
◇ Q J 5
♣ 5

SOUTH (D)
♠ A J 10 5
♡ 7 6
◇ 3
♣ K Q J 10 8 4

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♣	1 ◇	1 ♡	1 ♠
Pass	Pass	Dbl.	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	Pass	3 ◇
3 ♠	3 N.T.	5 ♣	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond ace.

The declarer found a good line of play after West led the diamond ace and shifted to a trump. South won in his hand and led a heart to the ten, losing to the queen.

South's main chance was to find even breaks in hearts and clubs, but his prospects improved when East failed to find the killing return of a heart, removing a vital entry to the dummy.

The actual return by East was the spade king, and South won with the ace. He cross-ruffed the next four tricks in spades and diamonds, and cashed two more trump winners to reach this position:

NORTH
♠ —
♡ A 5
◇ 10
♣ —

WEST
♠ —
♡ J
◇ K J
♣ —

EAST
♠ Q
♡ K 8
◇ —
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ J
♡ 7
◇ —
♣ 10

On the lead of the last club a diamond was thrown from the dummy, and East was squeezed, giving South his doubled contract. And if the defenders' hearts had been evenly divided, the ending would have been a double squeeze.

هكذا صفحة الأصل

U.S., East German Swimmers Finish With 11 Victories Each

CALI, Colombia, July 28 (UPI).—The rivalry between the United States and East Germany in swimming ended in a standoff yesterday with each country winning 11 gold medals.

But two golds in diving and a clean sweep of the three synchronized swimming events gave the Americans an overall medal count of 16 gold, 11 silver and 10 bronze to the East German 11-7-5 tally in the world championships. Between them, the two powerhouses of swimming took 27 of the 38 gold medals and 70 of the 121 medals at stake.

It was the second time world championships in swimming have been held outside the Olympics. This year, though, winds and unusually cold water in the pool combined to hamper world record attempts as only five were set—three of them by East Germany's wondergirl, Kornelia Ender.

Two years ago in Belgrade, 18 world marks fell at the inaugural championships.

In last night's closing events, Ender, 17, crowned her efforts by taking the 100-meter freestyle in 56.50—well outside the 56.20 world record she forged Saturday in the relay final. American Shirley Babashoff, stronger in the longer freestyle events, was second in 57.81, with Dutch girl Enith Brigitha third in 58.20.

Earlier in the week, Ender clocked a world record 1:01.24 in the 100-meter butterfly and led off East Germany's 4×100-meter freestyle relay team which went on to a record 3:49.37.

The men's 100 meters, one of the prestige events of the week-long races, went to Andy Coan of the United States in 51.25 with Russia's Vladimir Bure second in 51.32. Jim Montgomery, the world record-holder and main American hope, had to settle for the bronze in 51.44. He had a false start and then remained frozen on his block on the second start and despite a strong finish could never close the gap.

Coan later put the finishing touches on the U.S. men's 400 medley relay team that won gold. Coan raced the freestyle leg in 50.73 to bring the American foursome consisting of himself, John Murphy, Rick Colella and Greg Jagenburg home in near world-record time. The American quartet finished in 3:49.00, off the world mark of 3:48.16. West Germany finished second and Britain third.

Australia won its first gold medal when Jenny Turrall, 15, fully recovered from an upset stomach, won the 800-meter freestyle in 8:44.75—a second more than her world record. America's Heather Greenwood was second in 8:48.68, and Babashoff, in the 100-meter race earlier, took the bronze in 8:53.22.

The overall results here were similar to those at Belgrade in 1973. The American men won eight golds and the women three in a repeat performance, while the East German girls again took 10 golds. The only difference was that Roland Matthes won only the 100-meter backstroke and finished fourth, instead of winning, in the 200 meters, as he did in 1973.

Tim Shaw of the United States was the men's individual star, collecting golds in the 200, 400 and 1,500 meters freestyle. But he underlined just how difficult Mark Spitz's seven gold medal total was at the 1972 Olympics. Shaw missed his fourth gold when the U.S. 4×200 relay team was disqualified for a quick start.

U.S. men's coach Ron Ballatore said after the meet, "We'll have an even tougher team for the Olympics. Our trials are billed as the toughest meet these kids ever compete in. They have to be so up for the trials. Just making the team is an honor. We leave behind many kids who could win medals here.

"But some are clearly head and shoulders above, like Shaw and (Bruce) Furniss."

U.S. women's coach Flipp Darr also was happy about the week's showing. "We have come back and I think we have proven this," he said.

"Our situation after the Olympics was not a shortage of talent. We had many young girls who had done great, but the older experienced girls who retired hurt us a bit and we didn't realize it in time. The younger girls rode on the laurels of the Olympics and we got beat."

"Our girls aren't afraid of the East Germans now," said Ballatore. "But it does seem the East German girls are on top right now. I think our girls will be right there by 1976, however."

East German coach Jagenburg said, "We haven't performed well here. Our times weren't what they should have been. Of course, we never had conditions like cold water and wind before.

"But we'll be better in Montreal. From December to June we are going to train as hard as hell, and we're not going to taper at all—not for any meets.

"Everyone is gunning for us, but we have a good team going now. It's much harder to stay on top than to catch someone else already there, but we feel good about keeping our No. 1 position.

"We're still the best in the world."

The championships were not without controversy but most of it was confined to the water polo pool where Yugoslavia was disqualified when one of its players failed two dope tests. The disqualification threw the whole tournament into disarray with some teams having to play two games within hours of each other.

The Soviet Union dethroned Hungary, 5-4, in the final to take the gold.

Klaus Dibiasi of Italy won the men's platform diving title. The two-time Olympic champion and defending world champion sealed his triumph with an award of 63.96 on his 10th and final dive. Dibiasi's total of 547.98 points edged Russian Nikolay Mikhailine, who tallied 532.95.

United Press International.

Jenny Turrall and kangaroo doll after her triumph.

United Press International.

FLYING BAT—Yankees' third baseman Graig Nettles grabs the ball but avoids the broken bat of Boston's Rick Burleson. The Yankee threw to first for out on Red Sox.

Weiskopf Beats Nicklaus in Playoff

From Wire Dispatches

MONTREAL, July 28.—Tom Weiskopf came from behind yesterday to tie Jack Nicklaus in the Canadian Open and then beat his old college friend in the first hole of a sudden-death playoff.

Nicklaus, who has never taken this championship, appeared to have it won until he hooked his drive into the water on the last hole of regulation play, and ended up with a bogey to give Weiskopf a tie.

They immediately went to the 15th tee of the 6,628-yard Royal Montreal Golf Club course for the playoff for a $40,000 first prize and the first alternate's spot in the World Series of Golf.

Both drove the fairway. Weiskopf, who will play as Nicklaus' partner in the National Team championship later this season, pitched across a small lake to within two feet of the flag.

That put the pressure on Nicklaus, winner of the Masters and two other titles this season. He responded with a lofted shot to within six feet of the cup.

But he missed the birdie putt. His head dropped. His shoulders slumped. He knew he'd blown it.

Weiskopf made his putt for a birdie and had his second title of the season, and second Canadian championship.

Nicklaus and Weiskopf finished regulation play with totals of 274, 6 under par. Nicklaus had a last-round 68, 2 under par, and Weiskopf gained a share of the top spot with a 67.

Gay Brewer, 43, who was seeking his first title in three seasons, finished third with 69 for 275, one shot out. He had shared the lead with Nicklaus at the end of 36 holes, again at the end of 54 and was in a three-way tie for the top at the 15th hole of the final round.

Arnold Palmer, 45, who scored his first pro triumph in this tournament two decades ago, came on to take fourth with a 67 that included a birdie on his final hole. He had a 277 and received a standing ovation when he said partners Nicklaus and Australian Bruce Crampton approached the final green.

Crampton followed with 69-278 and J. C. Snead was next with a 279 and the best score of the final round, 66.

Lee Trevino and Gary Player were in a group at 280, even par. Trevino had a last-round 69, Player 67. Johnny Miller, among the leaders at one time, slipped back to a 70 and 282.

Canada Passes Its Trial Run for the Staging of Olympics

By Neil Amdur

MONTREAL, July 28 (NYT).—Canada seems ready and willing to meet its commitment for next summer's Olympics. But it has yet to convince everyone that, at the moment, it is able to leave the starting blocks without wobbling.

The weekend's pre-Olympic track and field meet at Kent Park demonstrated the sincerity and willingness of Canadian organizers to move in the right direction.

But in a number of critically important areas involving technical skills and familiarization with the nuances of specific sports, the Canadians will need to sharpen up before next summer.

A typical example of being over one's head occurred on opening night when one of the public address announcers at the track asked an official, "How many laps are there in the 400-meter hurdles?"

On another occasion, the announcer, who is employed regularly at the local radio station, wondered which event was longer, the triple jump or a long jump.

The failure of meet officials to provide any medical facilities at the track could have been catastrophic. Most injuries, however, were similar to the pulled hamstring muscle that forced Lynn Kolland, a Canadian sprinter, to return to the University of Montreal for medical attention.

The pre-Olympic competitions were established to test facilities and equipment and to familiarize Games personnel with what to expect next summer. In most cases results were a secondary consideration, even among some athletes.

In yesterday's men's 1,500-meter run, for example, Emiel Puttemans of Belgium, the world record-holder at 5,000, finished far back. Miruts Yifter of Ethiopia, who had won the 10,000 on Friday night, withdrew from yesterday's 5,000, presumably because Puttemans switched to the 1,500.

The most significant note to emerge from the three-day meet was the performance of Eastern European athletes, particularly the women.

In the women's 1,500-meter run, competitors from Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary swept the top three places, with Julie Brown of the United States a distant seventh.

The continued improvement of the European competitors could continue to frustrate American women, despite their improvement from a gold medal shutout at Munich.

Administratively, the Canadians appear to be off and running. Processing for visiting athletes and newsmen was run smoothly, and the preview should assure even greater efficiency next summer.

Improvements also have been noted in the construction of crucial sites such as the Olympic Village and Olympic Stadium, although the tenuous nature of labor relations in the province provides little security for the organizers.

In general, visiting athletes appeared satisfied with their first look.

"I thought I was treated very well," said Jerry Wiluff, the U. S. hurdler, who won his event Saturday night. "The people seem nice, the facilities were good, and I didn't mind the weather."

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	60	40	.600	—
Baltimore	51	47	.520	8
New York	50	50	.500	10
Milwaukee	50	52	.490	11
Detroit	45	55	.450	15
Cleveland	44	54	.449	15
Western Division				
Oakland	64	37	.634	—
Kansas City	54	46	.540	9 1/2
Chicago	48	51	.485	15
Texas	47	53	.461	17 1/2
California	46	57	.447	19
Minnesota	42	58	.426	21

Sunday's Results

Boston 1, New York 0 (1st).
Boston 6, New York 0 (2d).
Detroit 8, Cleveland 7 (1st).
Cleveland 7, Detroit 2 (2d).
Baltimore 7, Milwaukee 4 (1st).
Baltimore 11, Milwaukee 6 (2d).
Kansas City 2, Texas 1.
California 6, Minnesota 1.
Oakland 10, Chicago 1 (1st).
Oakland 7, Chicago 1 (2d).

Monday's Games

Texas at Oakland, n.
Detroit at New York, n.
Milwaukee at Boston, n.
Chicago at California, n.
Cleveland at Baltimore, n.
Kansas City at Minnesota, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	62	38	.620	—
Philadelphia	57	44	.564	5 1/2
New York	51	46	.526	9 1/2
St. Louis	50	49	.505	11 1/2
Chicago	46	56	.451	17
Montreal	40	56	.417	20
Western Division				
Cincinnati	66	26	.647	—
Los Angeles	54	49	.524	12 1/2
San Francisco	51	50	.505	14 1/2
San Diego	48	54	.471	18
Atlanta	43	58	.426	22 1/2
Houston	26	68	.345	31

(Monday's game not included.)

Sunday's Results

Chicago 4, New York 2 (1st).
New York 4, Chicago 1 (2d).
Pittsburgh 4, Montreal 1 (1st).
Pittsburgh 5, Montreal 3 (2d).
San Diego 3, Atlanta 1.
Los Angeles 6, Cincinnati 3.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 6
San Francisco 3, Houston 1.

Monday's Games

Chicago 4, Montreal 2.
San Diego at Houston, n.
New York at St. Louis, n.
Los Angeles at Atlanta, n.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, n.
San Francisco at Cincinnati, n.

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Madlock, Chi.	91	369	52	132	.358
Sanguillen, Pitts.	86	315	38	107	.340
Morgan, Cin.	95	328	69	110	.335
Simmons, St. L.	95	342	51	114	.333
Parker, Pitts.	89	302	51	110	.331
Watson, Houst.	96	364	49	119	.327
Bowa, Phila.	75	322	46	104	.323
Cash, Phila.	101	427	76	137	.321
Garvey, L.A.	102	431	56	138	.320
Brock, St. L.	35	352	56	106	.319

RUNS—Cash, Phi., 77; Morgan, Cin., 69; Lopes, L.A., 69; Rose, Cin., 68; Murcer, S.F., 60; D. Thomas, S.F., 60.

RUNS BATTED IN—Luzinski, Phi., 87; Bench, Cin., 80; Watson, Houst., 72; Simmons, St. L., 65; Staub, N.Y., 67.

HITS—Garvey, L.A., 138; Cash, Phi., 137; Rose, Cin., 136; Madlock, Chi., 132; Millan, N.Y., 121.

DOUBLES—Bench, Cin., 32; Rose, Cin., 30; Cash, Phi., 26; Grubb, S.D., 26; Garvey, L.A., 25.

TRIPLES—Kessinger, Chi., 8; Parker, Pitts., 8; Metzger, Houst., 8; Grilley, Cin., 7; Gross, Houst., 7.

HOME RUNS — Luzinski, Phi., 26; Kingman, N.Y., 22; Bench, Cin., 20; Schmidat, Phi., 19; Stargell, Pitts., 19.

STOLEN BASES—Morgan, Cin., 43; Brock, St. L., 42; Lopes, L.A., 41; Cedeno, Houst., 26; Mangual, Mont., 22; Concepcion, Cin., 22.

PITCHING (10 decisions) — Hrabosky, St. L., 9-2, .818, 1.45; Gullett, Cin., 9-3, .750, 2.09; Montefusco, S.F., 10-4, .714, 2.77; Seaver, N.Y., 14-6, .700, 2.07; Billingham, Cin., 11-5, .688, 3.76.

STRIKEOUTS — Seaver, N.Y., 148; Messersmith, L.A., 145; Sutton, L.A., 129; Richard, Houst., 115; Montefusco, S.F., 114.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Carew, Minn.	92	347	64	131	.378
Burgmeier, Texas	90	311	53	105	.376
Lynn, Bost.	91	328	69	108	.329
Munson, N.Y.	97	383	51	118	.315
Washington, Oak.	95	381	58	117	.307
McRae, K.C.	97	375	45	115	.307
Rice, Bost.	92	364	65	111	.305
Orta, Chi.	84	318	42	96	.302
White, N.Y.	88	322	57	96	.298
Chambliss, N.Y.	91	341	40	101	.296

RUNS—Lynn, Bost., 69; Rice, Bost., 65; Yastrzemski, Bost., 64; Carew, Minn., 64; Jackson, Oak., 62.

RUNS BATTED IN—Lynn, Bost., 75; Jackson, Oak., 71; May, Balt., 70; Rice, Bost., 70; Scott, Mil., 67.

HITS—Carew, Minn., 131; Washington, Oak., 117; Munson, N.Y., 118; McRae, K.C., 115; Brett, K.C., 114.

DOUBLES—McRae, K.C., 28; Lynn, Bost., 26; Rice, Bost., 23; Jackson, Oak., 23; Yastrzemski, Bost., 22; Dent, Chi., 22; Rudi, Oak., 22.

TRIPLES — Rivers, Cal., 9; Orta, Chi., 9; Lynn, Bost., 6; Leflore, Det., 6; Brett, K.C., 6; Rudi, Oak., 6.

HOME RUNS — Jackson, Oak., 25; Scott, Mil., 21; Bonds, N.Y., 21; Mayberry, K.C., 21; Burroughs, Texas, 19.

STOLEN BASES — Rivers, Cal., 55; Wash, Oak., 34; Otis, K.C., 31; Remy, Cal., 30; North, Oak., 27.

PITCHING (10 decisions) — Eckersley, Cle., 7-3, .700, 2.32; Blyleven, Min., 9-4, .692, 3.20; Lee, Bost., 12-6, .684, 3.72; Wise, Bost., 13-6, .684, 4.17; Kaat, Chi., 13-7, .632, 2.93.

STRIKEOUTS — Tanana, Cal., 159; Ryan, Cal., 154; G. Perry, Texas, 136; Blyleven, Min., 133; Blue, Oak., 132.

Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

New York	100	000	100—2	4	1
Chicago	012	000	10x—4	8	0

Koosman, Baldwin (8) and Grote; Stone (8-5) and Swisher. L—Koosman (9-8). HR—Madlock (5th, 6th), Kingman (22d).

(Second Game)

New York	000	001	000	2—3	11	0
Chicago	000	000	100	0—1	9	1

Webb, Sanders (10) and Stearns; Dettore, Knowles (8), P. Reuschel (10). Fryling (10) and Mitterwald. W—Webb (3-2). L—P. Reuschel (9-1). HR—Lacock (5th).

(First Game)

Montreal	100	000	000—1	5	0
Pittsburgh	011	001	10x—4	11	1

Scherman, Taylor (6), Carrithers (8) and Foote; Brett, Demery (7) and Sanguillen. W—Brett (7-2). L—Scherman (1-4).

(Second Game)

Montreal	000	001	020—3	6	0
Pittsburgh	010	000	04x—5	8	0

Warthen, Murray (8) and Foote; Candelaria, Glusti (8) and Dyer. W—Glusti (5-3). L—Warthen (4-4). HR—Carter (13th), Stargell (19th).

San Diego	101	010	000—3	5	0
Atlanta	000	000	010—1	6	0

Jones (7-6) and Kendall; Dal Canton, Leon (7), Sosa (9) and Correll. L—Dal Canton (10-5).

Los Angeles	000	400	010—5	14	1
Cincinnati	000	200	001—3	9	1

Sutton, Marshall (8) and Yeager; Powell (8), T. Carroll, Borbon (4), C. Carroll (6), Eastwick (8) and Bench. W—Sutton (14-6). L—T. Carroll (4-1). HR—Yeager (6th), Morgan (15th), Bench (20th), Perez (19th).

San Francisco	011	100	000—3	10	0
Houston	000	010	000—1	7	1

Montefusco, Lavelle (8) and Sadek; Richard, Granger (8) and May. W—Montefusco (10-4). L—Richard (7-8). HR—Speier (5th), D. Rader (5th).

Philadelphia	112	200	000—6	13	0
St. Louis	022	000	12x—5	14	0

Lonborg, Schueler (3), Hilgendorf (4), Gerber (7), McGraw (8), Twitchell (8) and Boone, Oates (7); Denny, Gibson (4), Garman (8) and Simmons. W—Gibson (3-8). L—Hilgendorf (2-1). HR—Simmons (13th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Boston	000	000	001—1	7	1
New York	000	000	000—0	6	2

Lee (13-6) and Blackwell; Hunter (13-10) and Munson.

(Second Game)

Boston	102	200	100—6	13	0
New York	000	000	000—0	6	0

Moret (7-1) and Pisk; Martinez, Tidrow (4), Gundry (8) and Munson. L—Martinez (1-1). HR—Yastrzemski (12th).

(First Game)

Cleveland	002	500	000—7	11	0
Detroit	020	014	01x—8	11	1

Rasch, Beene (6), Laroche (8) and Ashby; Walker, Lemanczyk (4), Arroyo (4), Reynolds (8) and Freehan. W—Arroyo (1-0). L—Laroche (4-2). HR—Pierre (6th), Brohamer (5th), Roberts (10th).

(Second Game)

Cleveland	100	200	100—4	10	1
Detroit	000	000	200—2	4	2

Peterson, Bibby (7) and Ellis; Lagrow, Lemanczyk (4) and Workenthin. W—Peterson (5-7). L—Lagrow (7-10). HR—Gamble (7th), Pierce (7th).

(First Game)

Chicago	000	000	100—1	6	1
Oakland	002	411	02x—10	13	0

Jefferson, Hinton (4) and Downing; Blue (14-8) and Tenace. Haney (7). L—Jefferson (2-5). HR—Jackson (24th), Rudi (14th).

(Second Game)

Chicago	001	000	000—1	8	1
Oakland	310	000	00x—7	14	0

Allen, Gogolewski (7), Osborn (8) and Varney; Bahnsen (7-8) and Fosse. L—Allen (9-2). HR—Jackson (25th), Rudi (15th).

Minnesota	000	000	001—1	4	1
California	012	102	00x—6	9	0

Hughes, Butler (6), Wiley (7) and Lundstedt; Lance (4-8) and Hampton. L—Hughes (9-9). HR—Collins (2d), Oliva (11th).

(First Game)

Baltimore	202	002	010—7	13	1
Milwaukee	012	100	000—4	7	0

Palmer, Miller (7) and Duncan, Travers. Champion (1), Currence (3), Rodriguez (6), Austin (9) and Porter. W—Palmer (14-7). L—Currence (0-1). HR—Grich (6th), Hegan (2d), Porter (9th), Thomas (10th).

(Second Game)

Baltimore	000	000	036	5—11	12	0
Milwaukee	002	010	030	0—6	11	1

Mitchell, Miller (7), Jackson (10) and Hendricks; Duncan (9), Haarman, Murphy (9), Austin (9) and Moore. W—Miller (2-2). L—Austin (2-1). HR—Yount (5th), Money (9th), Scott (31st), Bumbry (2d), Davis (3d).

Texas	000	000	010	1	5	2
Kansas City	000	020	00x	2	4	0

Perry (9-15) and Sundberg; Pattin (8), Busby, Bird (9) and Martinez. W—Busby (13-8).

Andretti Victor In Formula 5000

ELKHART LAKE, Wisc., July 28 (UPI).—Mario Andretti pulled out from the pole position and held the lead the entire way yesterday to win a Formula 5000 championship race at the Road America track.

The triumph was Andretti's second of the series and moved him into second place behind England's Brian Redman in the point standings.

The former Indy winner and Grand Prix driver steered his Lola at an average speed of 110.355 miles an hour to post a 16.6-second victory over runner-up Jackie Oliver of England, who drove a Shadow. Andretti and Oliver had the first and second positions in the final race after their victories in qualifying heats earlier in the day.

Czechoslovakia Tops France to Gain in Tennis

PRAGUE, July 28 (Reuters).—Czechoslovakia won the right to meet Australia in the interzone finals of the Davis Cup as it battled to a 3-2 victory over France in the European group B final here today.

France, trailing 2-1 before today's two singles matches, leveled the series when Patrice Dominguez beat Jiri Hrebec, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4. But former Wimbledon champion Jan Kodes, who was off form in yesterday's doubles, found his touch and clinched the tie for Czechoslovakia with a 6-1, 7-5, 6-1 victory over François Jauffret.

Sweden yesterday reached the interzone finals, in which it will meet Chile, with a 3-2 victory over Spain in Barcelona.

Today's matches here brought a crop of disputed line calls, and at one stage in the Kodes-Jauffret clash French captain Pierre Darmon threatened to call Jauffret off if a linesman was not changed.

The umpire switched the linesman to the baseline and the match continued.

A Repeat Final

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP).—Top-seeded Guillermo Vilas and defending champion Harold Solomon scored easy semi-final victories yesterday and set up a replay of last year's finals of the Washington Star international tennis tournament.

Vilas, Grand Prix leader from Argentina, defeated No. 3 Raul Ramirez of Mexico, 6-3, 6-4, and sixth-seeded Solomon ousted 10th-seed Cliff Richey, 7-5, 6-1, in the $100,000 tournament played before a capacity crowd of 5,500 on public courts here.

In last year's final, Solomon defeated Vilas, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4 in a match played on two days because of the rain.

Vilas, 22, who has not dropped a set in the tournament and has lost no more than four games in any set, toppled the indecisive Ramirez by dominating long rallies, and putting away winners with powerful shots.

Solomon, who is having his best year ever, outran Richey in the second set, forcing his opponent into numerous errors.

Union Pressure

STOCKHOLM, July 28 (Reuters).—A Swedish left-wing group today called on trade unions, political bodies and other organizations to stop the Chile-Sweden Davis Cup interzonal tennis semifinal from being held in Sweden later this year.

The Swedish National Committee on Chile issued the call after Sweden's victory yesterday over Spain. The Swedes now are due to meet Chile at Baastad, Sweden, in September.

The committee declared that "all people who support, with solidarity, the fight against the dictatorship in Chile must see to it that the match between Sweden and Chile is stopped.

"This can be achieved through union, political and organizational pressures," it said.

The Scoreboard

GOLF—At Philadelphia, Carol Mann, humiliated last week when she missed the cut in the women's U.S. Open, regained her form to win a $40,000 Ladies Professional Golf Association tournament at Hidden Spring Golf and Country Club with a 13-under-par 84-hole total of 206. Mann, 30, president of the LPGA, shot a 1-under-par 72 final round in the George Washington Classic to win by four strokes over Susie McAllister. McAllister shot a final-round 70 for a total of 210.

At Malmoe, Sweden, American George Burns, playing only his second tournament as a pro, edged Graham Marsh of Australia by a stroke in a sudden-death playoff to win the $75,000 Scandinavian Open golf championships. Burns, 25, who turned pro less than a month ago, was tied at 279, 9-under-par, with Graham after the regular four rounds over the 6,800-yard Bokstogen course near here. The American, who was three strokes behind the Australian going into the final round, fired a 2-under-par 69 to force a playoff as Marsh slipped to a 72.

Soto Defeats Quarry

LAS VEGAS, July 28 (AP).—Pedro Soto of Puerto Rico scored a 10-round split decision over Mike Quarry Saturday night in their light-heavyweight bout.

Buchanan Decides to Retire

LONDON, July 28 (AP).—Ken Buchanan, 30-year-old Scotsman, said today he is quitting boxing and will not fight again for the world light-weight title.

Roberto Duran of Panama, the man who took the crown from Buchanan in 1972, was reported ready for a return bout at Madison Square Garden, New York, Oct. 1. But Buchanan insisted he will not be there.

"Duran beat me with fouls in 1972," he said. "Why the hell has he waited until now to set a date for a return fight? We have chased him all this time, and Duran always claimed the return would have to be in his own hometown.

"Why should I hang about now for Duran?"

Buchanan added, "I have had a very fair innings and I have a record second to none. I am very involved in my hotel in Edinburgh and I think this is the right time to retire."

Earlier, Buchanan said he was sickened by the ringside riot Friday when he retained his title against Italian Giancarlo Usai in Sardinia, Italy.

"People could have been killed there," he said. "I was hurt by splinters from a bottle and my father was cut in the head."

Eight People Killed In Racing Accident

SANTIAGO, July 28 (AP).—Two racing cars crashed at a speedway near here and careened into the bleachers yesterday, killing eight persons, police reported.

The race was between Argentine and Chilean drivers and among those seriously injured in the crash was Eduardo Kovacs, Chile's racing champion.

Silk Stockings Rips Harness Track Mark

MONTICELLO, N.Y., July 28 (UPI).—Silk Stockings blazed to a world record of 1 minute 57 3-5 seconds for pacing fillies on a half-mile track as she gained the largest purse in U.S. harness racing history yesterday at Monticello Raceway.

The 3-year-old pacer, driven by Preston Burris, finished three lengths ahead of Shirley's Beau, with William Popfinger in the sulky, in the $230,521 New York City Off-Track Betting classic.

'My Spirits Were Down'

Cards' Gibson Finds Winning Big Relief

ST. LOUIS, July 28 (UPI).—Bob Gibson won his first game in relief in more than 10 years and Ted Simmons drove in three runs with a single and a homer yesterday to lead the St. Louis Cards to a 9-6 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies.

Simmons' 13th homer, in the seventh inning, snapped a 6-6 tie and gave Gibson his first relief triumph since a pennant-clinching victory over the New York Mets on Oct. 4, 1964.

Gibson, 39, whose 17-year mound career and feats fill almost a page in the Baseball Register, made his first relief appearance last June 16 after 303 consecutive starts, a major league record.

Working yesterday for the first time since July 8, Gibson gained his 251st career victory, more than any active pitcher in the major leagues. He battled out of a seventh-inning jam and recorded his first victory since June 27 and his third of the season against eight defeats. He struck out four, allowed three hits but no runs before leaving for a pinch-hitter in the seventh.

"I was angry and my spirits were down," said Gibson after the game, alluding to the fact that he had not pitched in 16 games. "As a matter of fact I had a talk today with Red (Schoendienst, the Cards manager) and Bing (Devine, the general manager) to find out what they had planned for me. They said they planned for me to stay here and play ball until the end of the season.

"I felt like I had six thumbs out there. I was throwing the ball good, but I still didn't have the feel," Gibson said.

Mike Garman, making his 42d appearance of the season, preserved Gibson's victory.

Tug McGraw, the Phillies' relief pitcher, was hit in the left elbow in the eighth by Willie Davis's line drive. He was taken to the hospital for precautionary X-rays.

Giants 3, Astros 1

At Houston, San Francisco shortstop Chris Speier continued his hot hitting with his seventh homer as the Giants defeated the Astros, 3-1. Speier has batted in 15 runs in the past eight days and hit three home runs in the last six games. His blast off J.R. Richard came in the fourth inning to give the Giants a 3-0 lead and was his 59th RBI of the season.

Rookie reliever Gary Lavelle took over for the Giants in the sixth inning after starter John Montefusco's shoulder began to tighten up. Lavelle pitched four shutout innings to register his sixth save of the season.

Cubs 4, Mets 2
Mets 4, Cubs 1

A Chicago, Wayne Garrett's two-run single triggered a three-run 10th inning that gave the New York Mets a 4-1 victory in the nightcap after Bill Madlock's two homers led the Cubs to a 4-2 triumph in the opener. In the 10th inning of the second game, the Mets loaded the bases on singles by Felix Millan and Rusty Staub and a walk to Joe Torre. Garrett followed with a two-run single and John Stearns singled across the third run.

Orioles 7, Brewers 4
Orioles 11, Brewers 6

At Milwaukee, Tommy Davis belted a grand-slam homer to highlight a five-run 10th inning, giving Baltimore an 11-6 victory over the Brewers and a doubleheader sweep. The Orioles had rallied for six runs in the ninth to tie the nightcap.

The Orioles won the first game, 7-4, on Don Baylor's two-run, tie-breaking double in the sixth inning.

In the second game, Milwaukee held a 6-0 lead in the ninth when Tom Hausman, who had allowed just three hits, was replaced after walking Bobby Grich and giving up a single to Elrod Hendricks. Reliever Tom Murphy was greeted by Doug Decinces' triple, scoring Grich and pinch-runner Tom Shopay. Pinch-hitter Tony Muser singled in Decines and Ken Singleton followed with another single before Al Bumbry, hitless in his last 23 at-bats, hit a three-run homer into the right-field bleachers to tie the score.

A's 10, White Sox 1
A's 7, White Sox 1

At Oakland, Calif., homers by Reggie Jackson and Joe Rudi gave the A's a 7-1 victory in the second game and a sweep of a doubleheader with the Chicago White Sox. Jackson and Rudi also homered in the first game, which Oakland won, 10-1, behind the eight-hit pitching of Vida Blue, who won his 14th game.

Jackson, who now has 25 homers and 75 RBI, connected for a two-run shot off loser Lloyd Allen in the second game. Rudi hit his 15th homer leading off the third inning as Oakland scored three runs. Stan Bahnsen, obtained in a trade with the White Sox earlier this season, picked up his seventh victory by pitching an eight-hitter.

In the first game, Jackson hit a two-run homer in the third inning and Rudi homered in the sixth and doubled to score two more runs in the eighth. Blue struck out two and walked one in pitching his 10th complete game of the season.

Tigers 8, Indians 7
Indians 7, Tigers 2

At Detroit, Oscar Gamble drove in three runs with a double and a homer to lead Cleveland to a 7-2 victory in the second game of a doubleheader after the Tigers had won the first game, 8-7, on a triple by Aurelio Rodriguez.

In the second game, the Indians loaded the bases with their first three batters and scored when Boog Powell hit into a force out. Charlie Spikes walked to reload the bases before Gamble delivered a two-run double.

John Ellis, playing his first game since an argument with manager Frank Robinson, drove in the fourth run of the inning with a sacrifice fly. Rick Manning singled home two runs in the fourth to make it 6-0. Gamble hit his seventh homer, with two out in the seventh. Fritz Peterson gave up just four hits through the first 6 1-3 innings and Jim Bibby went the rest of the way to nail down Peterson's fifth victory in 12 decisions.

Jones Released From the Mets

CHICAGO, July 28 (UPI).—The New York Mets have announced the unconditional release of suspended leftfielder Cleon Jones following an incident July 18 in which he refused to play after pinch-hitting.

Mets general manager Joseph McDonald made the announcement during a news conference following the Mets game with the Chicago Cubs.

"Having exhausted all avenues in attempting to reconcile the problem, we are offering Cleon Jones his unconditional release," the statement said.

"We see nothing to be gained in going through arbitration procedures. The suspension is being lifted and Cleon will be paid in full. We feel another club will sign him and wish him well."

Jones, a 10-year veteran, asked for his unconditional release following the incident against Atlanta in New York, in which he pinch hit, but refused to take leftfield and walked off.

Borzov Leads in Relay

MOSCOW, July 28 (UPI).—Olympic sprint champion Valery Borzov led his Ukrainian national squad to an easy victory yesterday in the 400-meter relay at the Soviet Union's track and field championships. Borzov, winner of two Olympic gold medals, ran the anchor leg of the relay and led his team to a 39.75-second finish.

Monday

Cubs Defeat Expos On Cardenal's Homer

CHICAGO, July 28 (UPI).—José Cardenal's first home run since May 31, with a man on base in the fifth inning, today carried the Chicago Cubs and pitcher Bill Bonham to a 4-2 victory over the Montreal Expos.

Bonham got his 10th victory against six defeats, giving up six hits in his sixth complete game in 24 starts. He struck out nine and walked five. Starter Dennis Blair of the Expos lost for the 12th time against six victories.

An Empty Field

LIMA, July 28 (UPI).—A soccer referee expelled all 22 players from the field during a game in Arequipa when a fist fight between two players led to a mob scene, Lima newspapers reported.

Art Buchwald

Coma in Roma

ROME.—"Don't go to Rome," I was warned. "Everyone is on strike." It was of course an exaggeration. When I got to the Leonardo da Vinci Airport they were only having a slowdown and it took me two hours to get my luggage. "You're very lucky to get in," the taxi driver told me. "The airport employees are always going out on strike. They're very unhappy. The other day they went out on strike to protest the bad service everyone at the airport was getting. All the passengers had to find and carry their own baggage."

Buchwald

When I arrived at my hotel, I was handed a slip of paper.

"The employees will go out on strike from 10 o'clock until 4 and from 7 o'clock in the evening until 11. We hope you will understand."

A friend picked me up in a taxi. "I would pick you up in my car but it was stolen. Rome has the highest number of auto thefts of any city in the world," he said proudly. "Forty-two thousand were stolen last year, and only 7,000 were recovered."

"Where are we going?" I asked him.

"To the Vatican," he said.

"Are you taking me sightseeing?"

"No. I have to mail a letter. The Italian post office has had so many strikes that the only safe way to get a letter out of the country is by way of the Vatican post office. They set a special mobile lounge in St. Peter's Square just for mail. It's been so successful they should be able to pay all the costs for Holy Year."

* * *

"Rome sounds like a lot of fun."

"It is," he said. "The beauty of the city is that things have gotten so bad we don't know when people are on strike or not, because you don't notice any difference in the services."

"Why are the Italians always on strike?" I asked him.

"Oh, everyone has a different reason. The post office employees went out because nine of their fellow workers on night duty were suspended for bringing their cots with them and sleeping through their shift.

"I was at the Turin airport last week and tried to check in with a couple of hundred people including families, nuns, children and businessmen. The clerk looked out at us and said, 'There are too many of you and there is too much confusion. Basta!' And he and the six other clerks walked off, leaving us stranded for four hours."

We posted our letter and then went to a café. "The Italian tax agency has been on strike for five months. But it was their own fault. They made a big mistake when they let the agency clerks read the returns of the chauffeurs who worked in their own ministry. The clerks discovered they were making 200,000 lire while the chauffeurs made 800,000. This got the clerks so mad they went out on strike."

"How can they keep going?" I asked.

* * *

My friend said: "The Romans are the greatest survivors of all time and they're very well set up for strikes. The telephone company even has a number you can call and they'll tell you who is on strike so you can plan your day around it."

"That's a good idea." I said.

"It is, except every once in a while the people who run the service go out on strike."

The waiter finally brought our coffee, after a half-hour.

"Is he on strike?" I asked my friend.

"There's no way to tell," he replied.

* * *

My friend told me his favorite strike story. It had to do with the crew of an Italian Line ship that had struck to get the same food as the passengers. The line gave in to the demands. At lunch they served the crew melon which they planned to give the passengers that night. The crew members said, "But the melon isn't cut. The chef must cut the melon."

The chef was called out of the kitchen, and he said, "I spit on your melons. I only cut the passengers' melons."

In protest, the crew took their melons up on deck and dumped them into the sea.

"Things are getting so bad here," my friend said, "that all the American companies are pulling out."

"What about the Italian companies?"

"Oh, they left long ago."

Charcoal —Evidence of 1st Americans

AVELLA, Pa., July 28 (AP).—Pieces of charcoal about 16,000 years old have been found in a dig here, the earliest evidence of human habitation in the Western Hemisphere, according to a Smithsonian Institution official.

The recent findings at the Meadowcroft rockshelter, about 25 miles southwest of Pittsburgh, support theories that human beings crossed the Bering Strait from Asia between 20,000 and 30,000 BC, says James Adovasio, an associate professor of anthropology at the University of Pittsburgh.

The charcoal and accompanying stone tools and artifacts came from a firepit under a large rock, which wandering tribes used for temporary shelter and as a hunting base.

Radiocarbon dating of the findings shows that humans began to inhabit the rockshelter as early as 14,225 BC, said Robert Stuckenrath, head of the Smithsonian Institution's radiocarbon section.

The Avella dig not only tends to substantiate those who say the immigration began between 20,000 and 30,000 BC, but it also lends credence to the antiquity of several isolated and controversial discoveries in Mexico which date perhaps to about 19,000 BC, Mr. Adovasio said.

The center of what is probably the fastest growing segment of American automobile culture—after the small car—is an ordinary, boxy, slab-sided delivery van.

Vanning: Marriage of Hot Rod and Camper

By Iver Peterson

BOWLING GREEN, KY., NYT.—Vantasy, Vantastic, Meby Van, Chiquita Vanana, and Van on the Run were all here over the weekend.

They rolled in from every state in the union except Alaska, giant, brightly painted shoe boxes rolling along on fat tires, choking the narrow lanes and wide campgrounds of Beech Bend Park with a throbbing cacophony of rock music, the burble and hiss of their engines, the odor of pot, and their shaggy, long-haired and sometimes naked young owners, their wives and girlfriends, all here to celebrate their affection for a kind of truck.

The van.

Sometimes it's hard not to get a little philosophical about vanning, as the latest automotive craze is called. There seems to be more going on with vans than meets the eye, and something like this weekend's third annual truck-in of the National Street Van Association, a gathering of more than 5,000 gaudy, customized street vans, can't help raising the question, What is this all about?

Comforts of Home

To the devoted, a van is the only way to travel, to live in sometimes, to put your money into (usually most of it). Vans go where cars go, get as good mileage and provide a miniature version of the comforts of home done up in styles ranging from that of the legendary Turkish bordello to early American colonial. Vanners live in their trucks, sleep in them, cook and watch TV in them, and do things that have earned the street van a variety of nicknames, of which the most printable is "sin bin."

The center of what is probably the fastest growing segment of American automobile culture—after the small car—is an ordinary, boxy, slab-sided delivery van that is gussied up and customized up—"tricked out"—into a posh miniature mobile home.

Street vans are the offspring of a marriage of the working-class hot rod and the counterculture, middle-class Volkswagen camper of the 1960s. The cradle of vanning was—obviously—California, where young people, at the turn of the decade, began noticing the practical possibilities of the ordinary delivery van.

'Killer Sounds'

If it can carry plumbing or electrical supplies, they reasoned, why not a couple of bikes or a surfboard? Why not spiff up the inside with a bed and some interior decorating, and some "killer sounds"—an ear-splitting hi-fi whose large speakers would not fit in a car—rework the body a little, add a little paint and artwork, and make it something special?

Today, "personal usage" vans amount to about a third of Chevrolet's van production, a proportion that is still growing, with Ford and Chrysler similarly heavily involved. While the recession has pushed automobile sales down 17 per cent for the first half of this year, van sales have increased slightly. Registrations of vans grew from 190,000 in 1966 to more than 450,000 during 1974. Already commonplace in the West and Midwest, customized street vans are now beginning to make their appearance in the Northeast as well.

As a million-dollar business that is still growing, the major manufacturers are watching this development closely, and are already putting a larger share of their production into vans that are basically built for personal and recreational use rather than commercial purposes.

'You can sleep in them when you're on the go, you can carry more stuff, and more people, and you can put your own personality into it.'

"If you like to travel, you can't beat a van," said Steve Chapman, a 20-year-old farm worker from Uniontown, Ohio, and a fairly typical vanner.

He has done the interior of his van in sapphire blue, diamond-tufted velvet, a heavy shag rug on the floor and a white fake fur cover on the bed over the rear wheels. A sawed-off bourbon barrel with hand-tooled leather trim and hinged top is attached to the wall as a bar next to the ice box. Ormolu and arabesque scrollwork decorate corners and trim, with lathe-turned wood posts serving as little room dividers, and wrought iron handles to open nests of drawers tucked in at odd places. Chapman's van, like many others here, has no side windows and those on the front are overlaid with a treatment to make them into one-way mirrors, looking out.

Under everything, there are four inches of housing insulation and on the floor an extra three inches of foam-rubber padding.

"When you're on the road, she's dead silent," Chapman commented. "You can't even hear the semis (trailers) passing."

So far Chapman has spent $8,500 for his van, an average figure for a new van with a fairly advanced interior customizing job. But others go far beyond this cost, spending upwards of $10,000 or $12,000 for lavish interiors in leather, brass and cut glass, along with adding fat, menacing "gumball" tires mounted on wide cast alloy racing wheels, fender flares to cover them, thick fluted exhaust pipes running below the floor boards, and fanciful, often surrealistic pinstriping, murals and metallic "diamond dust" paint on the exterior.

Word Play

Many paint jobs include the names given to trucks, most often using names that play on the word "van."

Scott Cobb, busy waxing the mirror-scripted Chiquita Vanana name on the side of his yellow Dodge van, asserted, like all vanners, that "vannin'" is practical and artistically satisfying.

"In my book, vans are the economical route to take. You can sleep in them when you're on the go, you can carry more stuff, and more people, and you can put your own personality into it—each van speaks a lot for the individual."

Cobb, a 21-year-old retail clerk from Springfield, Mo., has $7,500 invested in his van, most of it borrowed.

The style of the vans and the experience they provide will probably be studied by psychiatrists trying to figure out young people again. Windowless, hermetically sealed and air-conditioned with a hi-fi system that seems to operate only at the pain threshold, a van passenger sees nothing, hears nothing, and smells nothing of the passing scene.

It could be considered the environment for people who are withdrawn and yet restless. The most common murals on the outside panels depict eerie, desolate landscapes illuminated by pale suns and moons reflected from vast, still oceans. The most common legend to be found on the back of vans is "Just Passin' Thru."

"I don't want windows in my van," said Drew Geary from Springfield, Ohio. "I don't want people looking in and I don't want to look out when I'm riding in back. Everything you see looks the same. It's nicer just lying in the back with a beer and the sounds."

Posh Truck

"Most of the vanners used to be into hot rodding," said Don Ball, a Penn Central employee from Detroit, as he reclined in his posh truck. But, the 55-mile-an-hour speed limit, rising gasoline prices, constant harassment by the police, anti-pollution and safety regulations have made hot rodding "too much of a hassle." "Now," he said, "people are into decoration and style."

The decoration and styling of vans has already been dignified as a folk-art form, and the amount of skilled, careful work that goes into customizing a van should reassure those who say that craftsmanship and handwork are defunct.

John Freeman, who shocked New Yorkers by displaying eviscerated animals as art last year, now earns his living pinstriping vans in Kansas.

"I went to New York to be an artist until I started seeing these vans, and I decided to be a people's artist instead," he said. "Forget New York art, forget Europe. I make more bucks pinstriping vans."

Associated Press.

Sue Lloyd Guasti during auction.

PEOPLE: *Iranian Bids $1.6 Million For Harold Lloyd Estate*

A Harold Lloyd fan, Iranian businessman Nasrollah Afshani, 60, was the highest bidder at $1.6 million when the late comedian's 16-acre Hollywood Hills estate was auctioned Sunday. But his bid was $400,000 under what it cost Lloyd to build his mansion 50 years ago. Moreover, Afshani offered payment on a term basis. His nearest competitor is L.M. Goodman, 53, of Los Angeles, who offered $1.1 million in cash. Lloyd's granddaughter, Sue Lloyd Guasti, 23, said she and the estate trustees would decide which offer to accept tonight.

Lloyd left Greenacres to the city of Beverly Hills when he died in 1971. He wanted it to be used as a museum—but the city turned down the gift after residents complained that tourists were cluttering the streets. Afshani, who has lived in the United States since retiring two years ago, plans to keep the 44-room mansion but "maybe I will sell part of the land." Goodman gave no indication of what he would do with the property if his bid is accepted.

* * *

Alabama Gov. George Wallace has been fitted for removable, plastic braces to protect his paralyzed legs from the sort of shinbone fracture that he suffered about three weeks ago. Doctors discovered on July 2 that Wallace had broken his shin and put him in a hip-to-toe cast. The break apparently occurred while the governor was having physical therapy. He is still in a cast. Once it comes off, Wallace will wear the braces for physical therapy and exercises.

* * *

President Ford's son Jack, 23, bagged four wild boar Sunday in a game preserve owned by Joerg Baron von Holzschuher, near Bonn. Jack Ford is accompanying his father and mother on their 10-day European trip. The Fords stayed at Gymnich Castle, owned by the baron, during their West German visit.

* * *

Evangelist Billy Graham is drawing big crowds in Belgium. As his first Belgian campaign moved into its fourth day Sunday, about 10,000 showed up to hear him preach. "This was the largest audience ever to attend an evangelistic meeting in the history of Belgium," said a spokesman.

* * *

John Pyle and Stephen Simpson, both 16, became the first people arrested at Ocean City, Md., this weekend, for baring their chests off the beach. "I think it's the most idiotic law I ever heard of," said Pyle's mother. The ordinance, an updated version of a 1933 statute, was approved last week in an effort to retain what city officials called a "family image" at the resort.

* * *

And, speaking of bare, the Corsican vendetta against nudists on the beach continues. Taking a leaf out of Pierre Morganti's book—he is the mayor of Oliastro, where any nudists caught are being painted blue—three nudists caught Sunday at Arrone Beach, 50 kilometers south of Bastia, got a coat of paint. The village council of Linguizetta has gone further: Any nudist caught on the beach will be given a tour of the town on the back of a donkey—minus clothes.

* * *

Isa and Lily, the 1,500-pound baby elephants who escaped from a circus lot in Hugo, Okla., and then eluded searchers for more than two weeks, have been found. They were spotted by Jack Ellis and Travis Owens, who got $150 reward money. Now "it's a matter of getting chains on them and getting them loaded in the trailer," said a circus spokesman.

* * *

Nguyen Van Thieu, former president of South Vietnam, has applied for a visa to visit Britain. "On the facts as known there is no reason why a visa should not be granted to enable him to visit his family in this country," a spokesman for the British Foreign Office said. He declined to comment on reports from Hong Kong claiming that Thieu wanted to leave Taiwan and was considering applying for political asylum in Britain. Thieu's 13-year-old son was sent secretly to England last April, before Saigon fell, and is believed to be attending one of England's top schools near London.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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